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Poetry.

For the BLADE.

NO NIGHT THERE.

Response to "The Dark House," published in the TOLEDO BLADE

O no, there is no night,
And there they need no sun—
There is a beauteous light—
Eternal day begun.

No storms, no chilling wind,
No frost, no wintry rain—
I look in vain to find
Traces of death or pain.

No heartfelt sighs, no tears:
No sundering there of friends,
I hear no tale of fears:
I see where sadness ends.

What though my house is dark,
What though my eyes are dim,
What though 'twere vain to hark
For words of prayer or hymn;

It matters not, Within
'Tis light. Beyond I see
A home that's free from sin—
Mansions prepared for me.

I hear this voice to-day,
Bidding my fears be still;
His rod and staff will be my stay,
And I will fear no ill. MRS. B. P. S.

Lodi, N. Y.

For the BLADE.

INVOCATION.

Thy billows *all* sweep o'er my head,
And scarce a beam of light is shed
Around my dark and lonely way.
Oh! pitying Father, send a ray
Down from Thy high eternal throne,
To guide me on my journey home.

Far from the fold my feet have strayed;
I'm lost, affrighted, sore dismayed!
No angel reacheth down its hand
To lead me to the Promised Land!

My grief and sins are known to Thee:
Thou, and Thy blood, mine only plea.
Oh make me of Thyself a part,
And enter Thou within my heart
Thine erring child in mercy bless,
And clothe me in Thy righteousness

MRS. NINA HOBERTS.

Toledo, Ohio.

Selected Story.

The Hanging Basket.

BY JANE NEY.

Lutie Brand was a Western school-mistress, and "boarded around"—alas! She though of this drearily, one winter day, as the afternoon drew to a close. Her circumstances at that time may be more particularly stated as follows: Mr. Brand had qied insolvent; his debts were all the inheritance of his orphans, Lutie and Neddy. The creditors—and among them was Mr. Brand's elder brother—held a grave council, at the end of which her uncle told Lutie that her father's affairs were in a miserable condition, and as the estate was far from being sufficient to satisfy those who had claims upon it, she had better go to work at once. Lutie meekly replied that she was willing to work, and she hoped in time to earn enough to pay her father's debts; to which her uncle said, "Pish!" He then promised to secure a school for her somewhere, if she thought herself capable of teaching, which she did, and to send Neddy to board with another relative in the country.

Thus had Lutie Brand come to preside in Jersey Centre school-house, with a salary of two dollars and a quarter a week, and "found." (To the uninitiated I would respectfully whisper that the last word is an abbreviation for board and lodging.) Poor Lutie's home was a large one; it comprehended the whole district; and through the cold winter she trudged her rounds, pressed into unpleasant intimacy at one place by her rough entertainers, or driven from another by inhospitable complaints.

She sat thinking of all her woes that afternoon in December, and not least among them was the prospect of spending five more days at Barnes's, and five more wretched nights between two little Barneses, who seemed to have been instructed in the use of the *punkah*, so exactly did they imitate its motions with the bed-clothing. Her pupils were buzzing their spelling-lessons; she rapped on the desk and requested them to be quieter (the timid girl rarely uttered a command) and as the whisper ing sunk lower, she turned to absent thoughts again. She wondered if dear Neddy, whom she had not seen for a month, slept warmly these chilly nights, and wished with tears in her eyes, that she could snuggle him up in her arms a little while, as an antidote for headache. Then she reproved herself for thinking no one could take as good care of him as she, and for not being content with the lot whereunto God had called her, looking up with a smile of thankfulness and pleasure at something suspended over her desk. It was a little basket, over the sides of which a delicate plant trailed out. So completely were they covered, that a second look was necessary to discern that the nourishing earth was contained in a china bowl, to which the basket was fitted. This, to the children, was simply "Miss Brand's hanging-basket," but to Lutie it was the plant her father had loved most, held in a vase her mother had given her one childish birthday. She did not carry it with her in her migrations. There was no danger of its freezing, for the school-house was sang; and not a child, however naughty, or otherwise ready to vex the teacher, would touch the pretty thing to harm it. So there it hung, sometimes vibrating slowly backward and forward; and there it was carefully watered and tended, by hands that often trembled pitifully; and it felt, too, after the day was done, a hot, wet cheek pressed to some of its green leaves.

Lutie did not believe herself "called" to teach. She could not control the big boys, and as to punishing anybody, she never got farther than a frightened remonstrance not to do so. She had not much spirit, I admit, nor, indeed, much of anything else to commend her to interest, except a pair of earnest gray eyes, and slender hands, and a pure young heart.

Just as Miss Brand opened her mouth to call up the first spelling class, a rousing rap made everybody start. White with fear, she opened the door, and seeing Mr. Dick Craig standing there, turned a little whiter. Mr. Dick Craig was one of the awful Committee.

"Will you walk in, sir? she said.

"Thank you, yes." Dick took off his hat and entered. He was a bewitchingly handsome man, after whom all the young ladies in Jersey Centre were angling. For, besides his Adonis visage, had he not a rich papa in Chicago, who had given him property at the Centre, and ordered him to settle there until he should reform himself from certain dissipations; and had he not the nicest house in the village, with two servants? and did he not astonish all the farmers by his knowledge and business tact? and had he not been made a school-committee man?—which honor amused him exceedingly. Yes, Mr. Dick was highly eligible; but it was not that thought which made Lutie blush and stammer as she called up her spelling class. For it was impossible he should even think of her.

"View," she pronounced to the first boy, painfully conscious how shabby a view she, in her worn dress, presented. As long as the world lasts, young women will desire to appear well before young men, though for the mere sake of appearing well.

"V-i-e w, view."

"New," she pronounced to the next, wishing with all her heart that she was possessed of at least one garment to which this adjective could be applied.

"N-i-e-w, new," droned number two, to imitate the head boy in spelling.

"That isn't right, Johnny; try again."

"N-e-a-w, new.

"Johnny," remarked his teacher despairingly, "I am afraid you haven't studied your lesson. Try this word once more. There are only three letters in it. You can certainly spell it."

"N-e-u, new," sulked the boy.

Here the other boys, unable longer to conceal their sense of their own superiority, giggled outright; and as the stupid lad made more ridiculous blunders in the course of the lesson, they several times exploded, and continued to laugh until the most amused one saw fit to cease, no matter how sternly Lutie shook her switch. It seemed to the poor girl that her pupils had never behaved so badly before, as, indeed, they never had, and by the time she had examined the next class, and made ready to dismiss, she was frantic with embarrassment, and the children were frantic with mischief. The presence of Mr. Dick Craig did not in the least awe them, for he had played snow-ball with these identical rogues, and dispensed candy among them to such an extent that they were of opinion he would abet their conduct on all occasions. When Lutie touched her bell for the first boy to pass out, two more followed, and while she was seeking to detain these, five or six hastened to reach the door, and taking hold of each's coat-tails, went off like a train of cars.

The school-room was at last cleared; its mistress returned dizzily to her desk. Dick, who had been laughing inside his solemn face, was smitten by her despair. She did not try to conceal her inability, nor to excuse the scene he had witnessed; she felt he would find it his duty to report her to the Board and have her removed; she now only awaited the announcement of such intention.

Mr. Dick approached her desk with the smile that had at last broken through his lips circling all over his face.

"The young rascals! they ought to be soundly beaten!"

Lutie looked at him, vaguely wondering if it were her duty to call them back, and try to beat them.

"Do they annoy you often thus, Miss Brand?" continued Dick, with a very savage tightness about the mouth.

Lutie felt her hour of annihilation had come.

"They are very large and strong," she quivered meekly. "I know I am not capable—I ought not to have undertaken—but I had to do something, and I thought perhaps I could rule them by kindness."

She turned her white cheek aside—he could not help but notice its sharpening contour—and looked out of the window steadily to keep the drops in her eyes.

Mr. Dick Craig was now really savage with the rebels.

"We had no idea they were tormenting you so. Why, I have a great mind to go and catch and cudgel some of them myself!" he exclaimed with an involuntary gesture. And here let me remark, that on the little circumstance of Mr. Dick's having made this gesture, hangs my story. For had he not, in the fulness of his indignation, dashed out his arm against Lutie's hanging-basket, he would certainly have thought of her no more after leaving the school-room, or would have thought of her only in a comical light. Through this small awkwardness, however, Mr. Dick Craig plunged himself into her life. Lutie heard the crash, and turned her startled eyes upon a ruin. There lay her darling plant with its green creepers mangled by the earth and broken china. He heart broke to see it so; she stooped to gather it up. Now, a woman who does not love plants will not be expected to find this catastrophe pathetic. If she has never watched their shooting and budding, the delicate line spreading along there surface, and continually cared for them, feeling like some divinity set to pseside over a lower but beautiful race, she can never understand how this poor little woman could weep fervently over a mashed vine as over a lifeless body. Besides, it was a relic of her past. The touches of her father seemed, drawn in like the sunshine, to have been lingering, the very sap along the slender veins.—Ashamed of her weakness, she rose very quietly and tried to smile, but the flicker was as faint as twilight brightness on the hills.

Poor Dick was a piteous object. In his first consternation I think he uttered a naughty word, and so felt ready, in a moment afterwards, to part with both hand and tongue. Never in his easy past life had he been guilty of such clumsy carelessness. Never had he found himself standing speechless before a woman. What excuses could he make! What restitution! He had overthrown one of that care-worn woman's few joys—for to her it had been "a thing of beauty and a joy."

"Never mind," comforted Lutie, with the aforementioned faint flicker, "it's only my little hanging basket. Perhaps I oughtn't to have swung it up there. It was in your way." She felt herself and all her belongings in the world's way just then.

"No, it wasn't," said Dick pitifully "I knocked it down because I'm a great elephant. Miss Brand, I do assure you——"

But again Dick's tongue became useless, and he went down on his knees to pick up the broken china. "Alas!" thought he lugubriously, "why did I not content myself with the honors of an amateur farmer? Why did I 'venture, like little, wanton boys that swim on bladders,' on the sea of school directorship?"

He looked so funny in his position, that Lutie, in the midst of her grief, threw back her head and laughed a little tinke of a laugh, like a pet lamb shaking its bell; which sound seemed to electrify the spirits o. Mr. Dick. But she silently cried on her way home, feeling, in some measure, as if she were come from the funeral of a dear friend.

I am not painting to you a strong, proven, healthy woman. Lutie was only a child in the world; she had but lately stepped into the cold. She had been so used to having fleshly hands bear her above stones, that she knew not yet the power of Unseen hands; so she dashed her feet, bruised them and wept. Lutie had not yet learned the meaning of life. She had always been loved and cherished, and had vaguely supposed herself created for that purpose. She was now being led through the Valley of Humiliation, that she might translate for herself that word into its true sense—*to love* and *to work*.

Within three days of this time, a boy was sent to Miss Brand's boarding-place with a message for her. He carried a beautiful tea-rose in the daintiest of pots, which Mr. Dick Craig begged she would accept if she did not consider him beyond the pale of forgiveness. Lutie wrote a simple little note, which brought Mr. Dick himself to the Barnes mansion.

"I cannot take your rose," said she frankly, holding out a vase between two caressing hands. "It is very sweet; you were very kind to think of it—but I cannot take it. You bought it to replace my hanging-basket; but nothing can do that—I mean," she exclaimed catching back her words lest they might hurt him, "it was a silly little thing; no one but I could have valued it; and I cannot accept anything in the place of it. You have nothing to ask pardon for. It was principally my fault that the accident happened. I believe I should have asked the Board about hanging it there," concluded Lutie dubiously.

Dick pleaded in vain. Lutie was firm as a little princess. So he carried his offering home, and almost threw it at his housekeeper. Thus ended the first chapter of their acquaintance.

The winter progressed, and Lutie still toiled her rounds, both in the school room and in the district. She felt very grateful to Mr. Craig for not having procured her discharge; indeed, she innocently loved him for it. The whole duty of school visiting seemed to have devolved on him. He came pretty often; and she, having no awe of him, managed her sceptre better than formerly.

He liked to watch the queer, small creature; she was not the party to be pitied now. Her rule of kindness did work wonderfully well, after all. That year's labor was a hard discipline for Lutie, but it developed resources in her. She had came to it a timid, affectionate, sentimental child; she was lifted and shaped into a self-reliant, self-restraining, Christian young woman. To be sure, the people she rubbed against every day were of the coarse and flippant kind, and there was no one besides Dick Craig who recognized her nature; but this drove her more closely to an inner communion.—For, at the first, she much distrusted Mr. Dick. All the Jersey Centre belles, on hearing of the floral atonement Dick had made, had hastened to inform Lutie that he was a "dreadfully fast young man, and there was no end of stories about him;" which Lutie heard with wide, astonished eyes and quiet resolutions. But he would visit the school, and he made her talk in spite of herself, and they had such conversations as waked them both up wider to life and the progress of the age. She saw such rays of earnest purpose in his eyes, she heard him avow principles that her heart echoed; she saw him, in the strength of his manhood and his intellect, girding for a goodly battle; she saw his face sometimes flushed with the remembrance of past follies, and she could not continue to distrust him entirely.

You may wonder how this overtasked young girl could remain the lady she had been, and become the woman she had not been, in such a social atmosphere, and almost without the necessaries of life. As to the "atmosphere," I am inclined to think every one, like our planet, carries his own; and as to the "necessities of life," what do you name them? for there are different opinions on this subject. "I heard a man once declare he wanted nothing but "victuals and clothes and a little tobacker," and he considered himself a contented and praiseworthy person. Somebody has sung, "Man wants but little here below;" but I do not think that poet's "little" could be identified with the afore-mentioned stock. As a general thing, people are always wanting "a little." But the question is: What things are necessary to the life of a young woman? And when I say *life*, I don't mean mere existence. I believe these things are necessary to her perfect fulfillment: A living Christian faith, plenty of work to do—obscure and simple, it may be, but not the less work for her Master—and the society of men whose intellectual and moral natures may lead her's in the race.

Like Bunyan's Christian, after Lutie had passed through the Valley of Humiliation, she entered the Valley of the Shadow of Death. It was well she came to it strengthened, for she did not know she was to leave it unscathed. Neddy was very sick. She heard these tidings indirectly, but they turned her faint with apprehensions. The family who had charge of him lived only six miles away from her school; she wondered somewhat bitterly why they had not sent for her; they knew she was straitened in means, and at the mercy of the busy farming people for a conveyance. She thought all the week of her darling, till she could endure the suspense no longer, and resolved to go to him on Friday night. She hesitated to ask any of her entertainers to carry her, especially after Mrs. Barnes, to whom she had again come in her rounds, remonstrated against the intention.

"The men folks are so busy hauling now, that I don't see how they could leave off to take you, Miss Brand," said the bustling woman, as she filled Lutie's dinner plate. "And then, la me! you needn't be skeered about your brother, it's nothin' but a touch of the agur, I'll warrant. Nothin' more than we all have to take our turns at. He'll come round hearty enough yet."

Lutie swallowed these words with her dinner, and both words and dinner strengthened her for the attempt she now determined on. She dismissed the children early, as was usual on Friday afternoon, and hastened to her lodging to make some small preparations. She had slipped from the house, and was far up the road before Mrs. Barnes was thoroughly convinced in her mind that the school-ma'am intended to do it.

The afternoon of a raw March day does not present much attraction to a pedestrian. Lutie set her face to the wind and the long reach of road before her with resolution. The weather pierced her worn veil and searched all her wraps, but rapid walking made her blood bound in defiance of the weather. Her winter campaign had taught her the secret of marching. She walked slowly at first; then, as her muscles awoke to fuller play, increased her speed. What a long journey that was! Every step that brought her nearer Neddy made her more impatient. She saw the snow trailing over the withered arms of trees like an infant's white robes over its old nurse's arms; the faded grass on the roadside, a flock of wild geese passing over the very fences that bounded her way, with keen, speculative, yet absent eyes. Neddy, Neddy was everywhere. He was the white-robed babe—she remembered so well how he had looked when a babe—that lifeless grass was like his cheek now, his was the faint, distant cry; and circumstances walled in her life as those fences set bounds to her road. She almost flew to the end of her journey.

Night had fallen before she reached her destination. It was a heap of logs, dignified by the name of farm-house. She scaled the tumble-down bars, and knocked at her kinsman's door.

"How is Neddy, Uncle George?" she asked timidly of the dilapidated man who opened it.

Before he could get his slow tongue in running order, the shrill voice of a woman cut its passage through her tympanum.

"La me! Lutie Brand, is that you? You made up your mind at last to come and see your poor relations, did you? Come in and take a cheer."

Lutie came in, but took no "cheer." There lay Needy in a corner bed, pale, skinny, peevish, nothing like the dear, plump Neddy he had been.

"Darling, do you know sister?" she asked kneeling by him, and slipping her arm under his heavy little head.

"Course I do," he whined. "Why didn't you come before?"

Lutie was crying wildly, but silently, with her back to the woman who was her aunt. She took up one clammy hand and kissed its blue finger nails.

"He's had a tech of the agur," said Mrs. Brand, as she bustled about to tidy the room, feeling that it developed on her to entertain the guest. "This is his shakin' day. George go out and put up the beast. Did you come on horse back?"

"No," said Lutie softly. "I came on foot."

"You don't say you walked all the way from Jersey Centre," cried Mrs. Brand, with a rasp that made Lutie shudder. "Well, if that don't beat all! Why, we used to hear you were so delicate you couldn't walk half a mile. How do you like school-teachin'? Don't like it as well as playin' on the piano, do you?"

Lutie said no word. She knew the woman was prejudiced. A few months before she would have wept in resentment—now she only pitied the nature that could exult in another's downfall. She resolved that Neddy should not stay there.

Lutie removed her wraps, and sat down holding her brother's hand.

"What made you stay so long?" whined the child.

"I was obliged to, dear. I've had to work very hard to earn money. I only heard last Tuesday that you were sick, but I could not come until to-day. And I couldn't hire a conveyance, because my salary is not yet due."

"O dear!" said Neddy, tossing feverishly. "I want a drink. I want a'good, *cold* drink."

His sister hurried to get it. But he only tasted, then pushed the cup away.

"I don't want water. It tastes like quinine. O Lutie! I wish I had an orange. Why didn't you bring me one?"

"Neddy, dear, I would have brought you lemons and oranges both, if I had had money. But sister is poor."

He turned pitifully on his soiled pillow and cried.

"Shut up!" said Mrs. Brand, coming back from an inner room. "What you bawling about? I never see such a cross child as he is when he's in the fever. I reckon, Lutie, you'd like to have a bite of supper."

"No, thank you, I'm not at all hungry," remonstrated Lutie.

She sat there by Neddy, cooling his head looking through the little, uncurtained window at the stars, and soothing him with her voice.

In her clinging affection and foolish fears for his safety, she scarcely left him that night or the next day. He was better the next morning; but she knew his slender frame was wearing out with ague.

Lutie planned ways and means, with all her wisdom, that endless day. Her helpless brother on one side, her coarse kinspeople on the other, and she only between to ameliorate the conditions of both: her work appeared a task for a strong angel. But there it was before her, and she must undertake it. It seems to me God delights to show us our helplessness, to make us depend on Him—as a mother, who, after playfully menacing her child with a heavy burden, laughs tenderly, feeling his inability, and carrying it all herself.

Lutie started to return on Saturday afternoon. She had lingered so long with Neddy that it was near evening, and she fled apprehensively along her way. Uncle George had shown slow symptoms of "hitching up," but there was little prospect of this movement's every reaching a climax. She walked and thought rapidly, and it grew dusk, and she grew tired before she had yet gone far. Yesterday's fatigue was still upon her. She wondered how she could arrange to have Neddy with herself; how she could influence Uncle George to stir from the fireplace and be something better than a drone in the world; how she could make her aunt see that education and refinement are not things to cast stones at; that God regards no social differences, counting some of His children above others only as they exceed in love to Him. Thus Lutie was unconsciously schooling herself in the highest kind of charity. It is easy enough to help send missionaries to plant lands, and to glow with love for mankind in general, but it is not so easy to forgive petty and long-continued wrongs from your own kindred. When those on whose tenderness you have a claim sting you, the wound is harder to bear than that made by a thrust from the whole alien world.

And now a very strange thing happened to Lutie. Her foot was that moment approaching the threshold of a happier life. We go wearily through the dust of life, looking on the ground as, Lutie went, and wondering what we *shall* do, when suddenly we are caught up and set in a new way. Just as unexpectedly did two tender hands catch up this little pedestrian, and nestle her among the cushions of a carriage.

If Lutie had not known before that she loved Dick Craig, she knew it now.

"You're very kind to me," she trembled.

"O Lutie, Lutie!" reproached Dick straining her close to him. "You're not very kind to me! Why didn't you tell me you wanted to go to your brother? I did not know he was sick, nor that you had flitted until this afternoon. Will you always hold me you debtor? Will you keep that hanging basket swinging before my nose forever!—that hanging-basket whose downfall I bless, since it has led to my uprising, but whose haunting ghost is your distrust of me?"

Lutie nestled closer, in silen denialt of any distrust. She knew the heart on which she leaned. It was so right and safe, yet wonderful to be there. She watched the blocks of cloud consolidate and send across the sky, and knew from the lightened air that the moon was coming up. She took note of all things. She felt like drawing the whole universe into her heart, yet feard even then her heart would not be large enough and tender enough to give to this man whom she loved.

"How can *you* be *my* debtor?" she trembled again.

"I certainly am, dear little girl. I am indebted to you for the best purposes I ever had in my life. You have always called out what was good in me, and made me hate what was bad. I saw you working faithfully at what seemed a hopeless task, in poverty, almost forsaken by your kindred, separated from your little brother, yet becoming lovelier and stronger through some growing principle. And how could I help feeling ashamed of my past?"

"I am not strong nor lovely, indeed," disclaimed Lutie. "I can't do half I want to do."

"Well, then, let us divide the work. Tell me what ought to be done, and let me do it. I think I shall become an apt pupil, though I was but a raw, rough recruit when I first intruded myself on your notice."

"But there is only one Teacher and Master of us all——"

"I know it, my darling. And he has sent you a new task. It is to take the hand of a blundering fellow and lead him with you in a path you know so well, and which he wants with all his heart to walk. Here's the blundering fellow's hand; will you take it?"

Miscellany.

THE PRESIDENT'S SENATE.

The Debate on the Sumner Outrage.

In the Senate, on the 10th, Senator Howe moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Standing Committees. Mr. Schurz moved to postpone action, and explained the reasons for which he moved the postponement. He said it was well known to the country that there were certain disagreements with regard to the appointment of these committees, now submitted to the Senate, and his motion was made with the intention of trying a last chance to reconcile these disagreements and to prevent the possible excitement that might grow out of it. That last chance had been denied, and the resolution of Mr. Howe was now before the Senate for debate. It would be noticed that in that resolution a change of some importance had been made in the important Committee of Foreign Relations. The late chairman, the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sumner), was his personal friend, and while bound to him by intimate personal relations, he (Schurz) could say, at the same time, that were those personal relations otherwise than friendly, his judgment on the question would not be altered. He thought he spoke the unanimous sentiment of the Senate, and he would go further, and say that he spoke the unanimous sentiment of the country, when he asserted that the duties devolving on the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had been fulfilled by the Senator from Massachusetts with great credit to himself and to the committee, and with general satisfaction to the country. That gentleman was looked upon in the Senate as a member of the Senate who by study and training was most eminently fitted to fill just that position above all others. The resolution substituted in the place of that Senator the Senator from Pennsylvania, not now in his seat (Mr. Cameron), whose profound studies of international law and general experience, especially in the diplomatic service, fitted him for the place, and with whom at their head the Committee would in the highest degree enjoy the confidence of the country, but he (Mr. Schurz) was free to say that that gentleman was not so vastly superior to the Senator from Massachusetts that his appointment would for a moment be entertained on that account. It was evident there was something else when a movement was made to degrade eminent members of the Senate. It was just to that member, to the Senate, and to the whole country, that the real reasons for which such a change is proposed should be laid bare to the public gaze. He would therefore ask the Senator who had introduced the resolution (Mr. Howe) what were the reasons why such a change was made?

Mr. Howe rose to reply.

Mr. Stewart (aside)—"I would not answer me."

Several Senators—"No, don't."

Mr. Howe said on the one hand he was asked a question, and on the other he was appealed to not to answer it, and in deference to that rule of courtesy which he had sought to make the rule of his life, he would briefly state the reasons so far as he knew them, and he certainly knew them as well as any Senator. No question had been raised as to the ability of the Senator from Massachusetts, and no pretension had been made that he was surpassed in any respect by the gentleman with whom it was proposed to succeed him, but it was known to those who proposed the change that the personal relations existing between the Senator from Massachusetts and the President of the United States and the head of the State Department were such as preclude all social intercourse between them. In brief, the information was that the Senator from Massachusetts refused to hold personal intercourse with the Secretary of State.

Mr. Sumner—Just the contrary.

Mr. Howe (continuing without noticing the remark)—And that Senator has not held any intercourse with the President of the United States. In fact of those facts it was best that the Committee on Foreign Relations should have a head who would be on the best speaking terms with the Secretary of State and the President.

Mr. Schurz replied that he was very credibly informed, and that from the best authority, that the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) had not refused to enter into any official relations either with the President or Secretary of State.

Mr. Howe—I ask my friend not to change the issue. I did not speak of their official relations; I spoke of their personal relations.

Mr. Wilson—Then, Mr. President, it comes to this, that the oldest member of the Senate, and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations through the past ten years, is to be removed from the Chairmanship and from the committee itself because of social relations between the President of the United and the Secretary of State and himself. He (Wilson) was one of those who believed it not the business of the Senate what those relations were, or what were the social relations of any Senator with the President, or any other member of the Government. He thought the only question was as to whether the member held proper official relations with the President, the Cabinet, and other members of the Government. He agreed with the Senator from Missouri (Schurz) that this matter should not have been precipitated upon the Senate; but it had been determined otherwise, and it must, at all cost, be now concluded. He could not see a blow struck at a friend of twenty-five years, with whom he had co-operated in minorities and majorities without any protest against it, but his opposition in the present instance was not solely for personal reasons, but it was because he believed that the interests of the country would not be promoted by taking the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations from a place he had filled with signal ability. In the present condition of our foreign affairs, we needed to retain all the learning and experience we now had there. He was opposed to the change because it was full of danger to the future of the Republican party. There were hundreds of thousands of pure, thoughtful and trusted members of that party whose hearts would be wrung by the intelligence of this action, and who would see neither justice nor wisdom in it. The party was in no condition to do that which would wound or offend hundreds of thousands of the purest and best men in the country. He believed that those who were persisting in having the matter considered to-day were committing a mistake, and upon them would be the responsibility. For one, he washed his hands of it, and now moved that the further consideration of such a subject be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said he was one of those who regarded the change as unwise, but he thought all the usual means of opposition had now been exhausted, and he deemed it quite as unwise to make further opposition. He therefore hoped the Senate would go on and complete its re-organization as recommended by the majority.

Mr. Schurz was sorry to hear the Senator from Vermont express the opinion that all the opposing means were exhausted, and that nothing was left but quiet submission to what a great many considered not only a wrong but a blunder. He (Schurz) did not give up so easily. Supposing it to be true, as asserted by the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Howe) that the personal, not the official, relations between the President and Secretary of State on the one side, and the Senator from Massachusetts on the other, were very unkind, was that fact of any consequence? Was the American Senate to be governed by the personal relations between a Senator and a member of the Executive Department of the Government? Must the Senate before appointing a Chairman of a Committee ask a President or a Secretary of State how he likes Mr. so-and-so, and whether he likes to dine or sup with that man? Must there be a precise understanding between them about cookery or any other detail of social relations? Mr. Schurz then denounced as untrue the assertion that Mr. Sumner had had refused to entertain relations of any kind with the President or Secretary of State. He asserted that on the contrary, that gentleman had on a noted occasion most emphatically declared that in spite of all that might have passed between them, he was at any moment ready to receive the Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, who is an old friend, and to transact with him such official business as might have to be transacted between them. The Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Patterson) not now in his seat, would bear witness to the truth of this. Commenting upon a dispatch issued from the State Department at the instance of the President, relative to Minister Motley, in which sundry allusions were made to the President's abhorrence of the betrayal of confidence, Mr. Schurz said these were direct references to Sumner, on account of his course on the San Domingo scheme. Could Senators require any member of this body, who had the least sense of his dignity, to bend his knee and cringe and fawn before those who had thus spat upon him? The reasons assigned for such a degradation were but dismay pretexts. During the Administration of Andrew Johnson, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was not on speaking terms with the President of the United States, and yet the grave question of the presence of the French army in Mexico was solved, and various treaties passed by the Senate were first considered and approved by the committee. Attributing the present difficulty to the determination of the President to prosecute the San Domingo scheme, and urging the Senate not to yield to Executive dictation, he went on to say that there were rumors abroad, and there was already too much ground to believe them, that in the change proposed the President had taken propelling power which was rather stronger than had heretofore been deemed compatible with the dignity of that office. It is, perhaps, now time for the Republican party to consider whether they were ready to sacrifice their cause to the whims of one single man.

Mr. Schurz had not charged the President with using corrupt means, but he did know that the President had personally exerted himself in the way of argument and pressure upon Senators. It was asserted in newspapers, as coming from a responsible Senator, that the change was made at the President's instance. It was somewhat remarkable that Senator Sumner should be struck down by men of his own party, in the same seat he occupied when assaulted by a Southern ruffian, and where he shed his blood for the liberation of the slave. [Applause in the galleries, which was promptly suppressed by the Chair.]

Mr. Howe argued that no reason had been given for postponing action upon the resolution. He believed the public service would be best subserved by its immediate adoption, and did not propose to be frightened from following out his convictions by mere clamor. He denied the right of Schurz to sit in judgment upon his political associates, and to denounce their action as wrong and a blunder, and thought that more rhetoric than argument had been made use of in debate. He desired to state one fact bearing directly upon the question under consideration, and that was that he had been told by the Secretary of State and by a Senator that the Senator from Massachusetts had refused to reply to a question addressed to him by the former upon public business.

Mr. Sumner—It must have been in the lightest possible whisper. [Laughter.]

Mr. Howe—I am told the Senator himself told of the circumstance after its occurrence. The Senator knows as much about it as I do, and I think a little more.

Mr. Sumner—And I know nothing, nothing. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Howe proceeded to review in detail the alleged personal disagreements between Mr. Sumner and others, which had rendered the selection of a new Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations necessary. He denied the correctness of Mr. Schurz's assertion that the San Domingo scheme was at the bottom of the whole matter, and maintained that the Senate's action had no significance further than he had stated.

Mr. Stewart said the simple question was whether Senators might vote for a Chairman of the Committee without having their motives impugned. Can they not vote for a Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations without having improper motives ascribed to them.

Mr. Wilson thought the true reason for this action had not yet been given. The Senator from Wisconsin denied that the San Domingo matter has anything to do with it; but every body knew of the past, and it was useless to deny it that this effort has grown out of the San Domingo matter. We all know that if this San Domingo annexation scheme had never come up, there never would have been any effort to change the composition of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He had always thought the San Domingo matter a very small affair, and regretted that it had ever been brought in to destroy the harmony of the Republican party. He feared it would be to that party what Lecompton was to the Democracy. He believed nineteen twentieths of those who voted the Republican ticket in 1868 were opposed to it. He did not believe there were 10 men in Massachusetts in any party who would not indignantly condemn this outrage in striking down an eminent statesman, of twenty-five years' standing, on a question as to whether he replied to an inquiry put to him by the Secretary of State. Great God, was such a farce ever before played before the American people! Much had been said about party discipline. He was not a disciplinarian. The people of this country and the journals of this country were too independent to be disciplined. He wanted justice. This talk about discipline was indulged in by gentlemen whose only exploits consisted in taking the scalps of their political friends. He warned his party friends against their action. He invoked them to close up their ranks as they had no forces in reserve. He protested against it in the name of the Republicans of the whole country.

The vote on Mr. Wilson's motion to postpone was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Bayard, Buckingham, Casserly, Cooper, Davis, (Ky.) Davis (W. Va., Kelly, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers and Wilson.

Nays—Boreman, Brownlow, Caldwell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Craigin, Edmonds, Fenton, Ferry, (Mich.,) Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harlan, Hitchcock, Howe, Ferris, Morrill, (Vt.,) Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Polk, Ramsey, Sawyer, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, (W. Va.)

Terrible Hurricane at East St Louis—Great Destruction of Railroad Property—Toledo & Wabash Depot Demolished—Loss Nearly a Million Dollars—A Number of Lives Lost.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—A most terrific hurricane passed over a portion of East St. Louis between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon. The wind first came from the southeast, accompanied by a brisk shower, and then suddenly veered to the southwest and came with a fury and force never before witnessed in this latitude. It first struck the elevator on the bank of the river carrying off part of the roof. Passing on in a due northeast direction, it totally demolished the freight depot of the St. Louis & Vandalia Railroad, a building 800 feet long by 100 feet wide, and a water tank 80 feet high; the freight and passenger depot of the Southeastern Railroad; two freight depots, a portion of the passenger depot and ticket office, and the large round-house of the Chicago & Alton Roads; the car house, scale office, freight office and part of one of the freight depots of the Ohio & Mississippi Road; the freight and passenger depots of the Toledo & Wabash Road, and a number of dwelling houses in the vicinity. A portion of the roof of the Terre Haute & Alton Road was blown off. Nearly all the derricks and other appliances used in the construction of the bridge were torn from their places and blown into the river. Everything within a width of from 200 to 300 yards was actually torn to pieces.

The round house of the Chicago & Alton Road, after being blown down caught fire from an engine inside, and its ruins burned. The engineer of the locomotive was burned to death.

A whole train of cars, including a 30 ton locomotive, was blown from the track and hurled some 40 feet into a slough. Another train of 30 cars, laden with grain was overthrown and smashed, and one car blown into the river.

The number of killed and wounded cannot be stated to-night, but seven are known to be killed. Between thirty and forty—some seriously and some dangerously—are wounded, and a good many more are slightly injured. It is believed that a number of persons are still buried beneath the ruins.

A train coming in on the Terre Haute Road, when at Brooklyn, three miles north of East St. Louis, was blown from the track and some forty cars standing on the side track of the Toledo & Wabash and Chicago & Alton Road, about nine miles out, were overthrown.

The scene is frightful; houses are torn to fragments, others unroofed or upset, and still others carried bodily from their foundations. Scarcely a building or tree or anything else, within the track of the storm, is standing. The wreck and ruin is complete.

LOSSES BY THE TORNADO.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The losses in East St. Louis by the tornado, Wednesday, were much exaggerated. A more careful estimate places them at about the following figures: Elevator 15, Ferry Co., $10,000; St. Louis & Vandalia R. R. about $40,000; Southeastern R. R., $15,000; Chicago & Alton, $50,000; O. & M., $30,000; T. W. & W. about $100,000. The steamer Mollie Able was much more seriously injured than at first reported. She is almost stripped of her upper works and $30,000 would hardly repair her losses. The loss to the citizens cannot be accurately given, but as some sixty dwelling houses of more or less value were either destroyed or damaged, the loss can hardly fall short of $100,000. The Railroad companies are busy repairing damages and the citizens are endeavoring to gather up the remnants of their houses and collecting furniture together. Reports from the country are coming in and speak more or less of injury in the track of the tempest, in some localities the damage was considerable. In Morgan county, Ill., houses, fences and forests were blown down and several persons badly injured. At Helena, Ark., the same afternoon a hurricane passed over the city unroofing a number of houses and doing other damage to property, also destroying Double and other points on the west bank of the river.

Governor Austin, of Minnesota, has vetoed the bill recently passed by the Legislature, restoring to the Bishop of that State, a title to all the property of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He also vetoed a bill allowing cities and towns to issue bonds for railroads and other purposes.

Weekly Toledo Blade.

A. F. MILLER. D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

MILLER, LOCKE & Co., Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY MARCH 16, 1871

THE FUTURE GREAT CITY.

We continue the presentation of the hopeful and inspiring views of our friend, Mr. J. W SCOTT, in reference to the data on which his faith in the future greatness and prosperity of the "Future Great City" is based.

Judging by the present course of events, the certainty of rapid improvements, in all departments of human knowledge and power, reasonably safe predictions may be indulged in, concerning the course of human movements, during the future century.

Among these are: That the commerce of the whole world will be engaged, as a unit, and call for a central concentrating focus, to perform the functions of heart and brain of that commerce; that *North America* will be under one government and offer the best field for the largest industrial operations, and so, draw to itself a larger aggregation of industrious people and commercial power than any other portion of the earth; that the *interior plain* of North America, containing within it more supporting capacity for a denser populousness than any other part, will draw to it the people and business needed to build up and sustain the future great city; that the great city will be in the best climate of the interior plain—in the favorite zone of cities of recent growth—the climate of the largest acreable products of the best cereals, grasses and fruits; that its position will be best for the concentration of such portion of the world's commerce as naturally comes to a common centre for its operations, where it will best subserve the interest of the home and the foreign commerce, East, West, North and South; and where the Atlantic and Pacific commerce can meet on equal terms, in proportion to their power, respectively; that the Atlantic borne commerce will greatly preponderate over that of the Pacific, and so require that the place of meeting shall be far east of the centre of the plain; that the transporting power of the lakes will be greatly increased by enlarged water channels to the ocean down the St. Lawrence to the Lake Champlain and the Mohawk Valleys, and by cheapened moving power used on better water borne conveyances; that the central position of Toledo, on the lake waters, having five-sixths of their shores nearer to her than they are to Chicago, will give it a preponderance in the future commerce on these waters that, when the time arrives for the final contest for supremacy—say in 90 years, A.D. 1960, there will be a large balance of commercial power nearer Toledo than to Chicago. At present, each lives and grows on its own sectional outreach—Neither has become nationalized—much less cosmopolitan. If we divide the population of our country, as shown by the census of 1870, by north and south and east and west lines, it appears that the point of meeting of these lines will not be distant from Canton, O. If the whole of North America were included, the intersection or central point would not be far from Columbus, O. North of the latitude of these points, the most intelligent, energetic and wealthy people are at work. South of it live four million of African blood and over eight millions of Mexicans. Divided by a line of longitude, the more powerful in habits and acquired wealth are at work on the east side of it.

The movement of population of our people westward is shown by the census returns of 1860 and 1870. According to that of 1860, the preponderance of that east of the line of equal distance between Toledo and Chicago, was, in round numbers, ten millions. In 1870 this was reduced to seven million, and one-fourth showing a gain west of the dividing line of two millions and three quarters, in ten years. In 30 years—say by 1800, it is likely that the center of the population of our continent will reach the line of equal distance between the two cities. Thereafter, it will be approaching Chicago and it may reach and pass it, in 100 years. But it is doubtful whether the center of industrial power of this continent will ever reach westward of that city or even nearer to it than to Toledo. The great power eastward, beyond the Atlantic, of the 400 millions of Europe, including the Mediterranean Sea and its confluents, must overbalance all that can be expected to come from the Pacific and Asia. There will be a great influx of Asiatics to the western shore to spread to some extent over the whole country, bringing valuable labor and but little capital. From Europe, to the eastern shores, there will be a great inflow of more valuable labor, and, with it, much capital. This will, also, spread over the whole country, but its most productive portion will find a lodgment east of the center.

☞ Kentucky has received an intimation from the Postmaster General which may be useful to her. It is to the effect that he will take the mails from one of her principal routes unless the State authorities shall protect the mail agents from the assaults of the Ku Klux. The people of that State are thus reminded that it is the duty of the State sometimes to co-operate with the General Government as well as to be endeavoring always to make it all the trouble in its power. It seems to be a matter of duty with the ruling politicians of that commonwealth to make it a general pest and nuisance. We are glad also that Congress has also signified in the passage of the Cincinnati Railroad bill that the other States of the Union have some rights which she must be made to respect. The manner of Kentucky has been to enjoy all the benefits of the Union and do as little as possible for its welfare and support. This egregiously spoiled and conceited child needs discipline sadly, and we rejoice at the disposition shown to exercise it.

HOW TO REMIT.

Money sent to us by Express pre-paid, by draft on New York, Philadelphia or Boston, by Post Office order, or in Registered Letter, will be at our risk—otherwise at the risk of the sender.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

On the last day of the session the last Congress appended to one of the appropriation bills, a brief Civil Service Reform Bill. It is in these words:

"That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter, and for this purpose the President is authorized to employ suitable persons to conduct said inquiries, to prescribe their duties and to establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service."

This is the first fruit which our legislation has shown as growing out of the agitation for civil service reform. It is not all that the necessities of the government require, but it confers on the President a large discretionary power, which he may use beneficially to the service. It will be remembered that the President, in his annual message, urged the adoption of the principal features of the proposed civil service reform. This act puts it in his power not only to put in force regulations adapted to increase the efficiency of the civil service, but to appoint a Commission to make examinations and to recommend such a system in all the Departments as will stop the great abuses which now exist, decrease the evils of office seeking, and secure greater economy and efficiency in all branches of the service.

But, it must be noticed, nothing has yet been done to reduce the Executive patronage, nor to establish the civil service system on such a basis that honesty and capacity, rather than partisan service, shall be the condition of continuance in office. The civil service reform goes deeper down than a mere examination as to the fitness of men when they are appointed, or the prescription of a few general rules for their conduct. We want the Executive office relieved of many of its burdens. The time of the President, his Secretaries, and of Congressmen, is taken up too much with hearing and deciding upon applications for office. Their time is worthy of better uses. Besides we need to have our politics relieved from the charge of being only a game of grab for the plunder of office, which as things now go is only too true. But where the carcass is the eagles will be gathered, no matter what party is in power. Take away the carcass and the eagles will be obliged to seek food at some other point. Let at least the clerical routine of the government be conducted on business principles. If the new power conferred on the President shall lead to the development and perfecting of a better system than now exists, an important point will have been gained.

A DEFENDER OF SLAVERY.

The announcement of the death of Rev. JAMES O. ANDREW, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which occurred at Mobile, Alabama, on Thursday of last week, calls to our memory some of the memorable events in which the deceased was a participant. Mr. ANDREW was elected a Bishop of the M. E. Church in 1832, from one of the Southern Conferences, and was especially active in all efforts to suppress the growth of anti-slavery sentiment in the Northern Conferences of that church. Under the growing influence of the pro-slavery sentiment of the South the Church yielded much of its ancient opposition to slavery, but still maintained an attitude of *toleration* for an evil which it could not be persuaded to approve. Even after slaveholding ministers had gained a standing in Southern Conferences, the anti-slavery sentiment was still strong enough in the Church to keep slaveholders out of the Board of Bishops. Expediency as well as principle dictated this policy as the Bishops must, in the course of their duty, visit the Northern as well as Southern Conferences. The South, restive under the least remaining censure of their bloody institution in either church or State, resolved that a slaveholder should be placed on the bench of Bishops. Failing in the effort to elect one, which they hoped to be able to do in 1840, it suddenly burst upon the astonished vision of the church in 1844 that a slaveholder was already in the high position which the abolitionists had vowed should be kept pure from the polluting touch of the slaveholder. Bishop ANDREW had become a slaveholder by marrying a woman who was the owner of slaves. The question now was should Bishop ANDREW be called upon to relieve himself of all connection with slave-holding, or to resign his office. A long stormy debate ensued. The north did not take very high, nor very consistent ground against the evil of slavery, but the result of the great debate was that the Conference adopted a resolution expressing the "sense" of the body to be that Bishop ANDREW, having become connected with slavery, should desist from the exercise of Episcopal functions so long as the "impediment" existed. Yet it was left optional with the Bishop himself whether he should "desist" or go forward as before in the exercise of his functions. He was not censured or deposed, his rank as a Bishop was preserved unimpeached, and his pay was continued. What "work" as a Bishop he should do, if any, was left for himself to decide.

The censure of slaveholding implied in this action was too strong for the hot-bloods of the South to endure. They resolved on secession from the church. Accordingly in 1846 a Convention of the Southern Conferences was held in Louisville, Kentucky, which organized the M. E. Church, South.

It was one of the proofs of the wisdom and foresight of Hon. HENRY CLAY that he recognized in this movement of Southern Methodists the shadow of a coming movement from the South to divide the Union with a view to perpetuate and defend the institution of slavery. He addressed a letter to a member of the Louisville Convention expressing his fears of the tendency of this ecclesiastical movement. But his expostulation availed nothing. The schism was consummated and Bishop ANDREW and Bishop SOULE had the unenviable distinction of being the founders of the first so-called Christian Church ever organized on purpose to defend slavery. Other churches had slavery fastened upon them, and had borne it as a loathesome and hated excrescence. The Church organized at Louisville took slavery into its arms as not an evil, but a positive good! They attempted to sanctify it with their blessing, and by their prayers they endeavored to persuade Heaven to protect it from destruction. This movement intensified and aggravated the malignity of the slaveholding sentiment. The mania for schism spread into other denominations, and from that evil day began more definitely and vigorously the plots of slaveholders to divide the Union of the States.

Bishop ANDREW in 1844 would not give up his slaves to preserve the unity of the Church, but in going with the South into the rebellion he lost all that he sought to save by schism in the church and treason in the State. In the last General Conference of the South he spoke of his poverty, and implored the men he had served with such great devotion to provide for his "daily bread" that when no longer able to work, he should not perish of hunger.

We will not moralize upon the lessons taught by such a life as this distinguished ecclesiastic led. Positive, dogmatic, and persistent, he left no stone unturned to prevent the spread of free principles, and to fasten the chains of slavery upon his fellow-men and to fasten a curse upon his country. We trust that in his declining years he laid to heart the stern suggestions of the events of the past ten years, as to the disappointment which all must meet who try to uphold any evil which a benevolent Providence proposes to destroy.

☞ In these days of annexation theories and projects it is pleasant to light on something, now and again, which gives us some hope of gain from some of our past acquisitions. We have not lately heard from our Alaska acquisition anything which makes us feel good over our bargain. But a writer in the *Alaska Times*, who claims to have spent several years there, says that it is the most valuable Territory in the United States, and is paying more into the Treasury than all the other Territories put together. The waters are full of delicious fish, which would prove a mine of wealth to those who should engage in the business of catching them. Seal skins and oil are a great source of profit. The finest white and yellow lumber in the world is there, and coal, gold, iron, and other materials, past calculation in value. The writer predicts that Mr. SEWARD will live to hear that he made one of the most valuable purchases the United States ever owned. This sounds very well but it is hard to realize that we are any better off now than when the flag of Russia floated over the frozen territory. The trade in fish and furs was as profitable under one government as under another, and we do not see but what the sum we pay to keep our flag floating there is quite equal to the duties we should have had to pay if Russia had kept the territory, and we had kept our millions to help pay the national debt.

☞ In an interview with the President, the other day, Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, expressed the opinion that unless the government interpose, with its strong military arm, in North Carolina matters, they will continue to grow worse, until, in a general reign of anarchy, there will be no longer safety either for life or property. He states that bad as the forthcoming report of the Southern investigating committee will show affairs to be in the South, and especially in his State, no amount of human testimony can begin to convey to the people of the law-abiding communities in the Northern States the real condition of things in that unhappy section of the country.

The people of the North should not judge of the state of society at the South by the temper and conduct of the people in the North. If they do they will fail to provide for that section as the occasion demands. Here we talk politics with our neighbors, but when we cease debate, and cast our ballots, all controversy ceases, and kind and neighborly offices continue as though no difference of opinion existed. But a certain class in the South debate with bludgeons in their hands, and put down political opponents with the dagger, the pistol and the torch of the incendiary. The strong hand of power must be revealed, or civil war will soon rear its horrible head among us again.

☞ Gen. ROSECRANS writes very sensibly to the Washington *Chronicle* that he believes a system of railways running North and South is indispensable to national unity and that the General Government should construct such roads.—The proposed Southern road, which Kentucky refuses to allow to be built through her territory, is of this character. The parties interested do not ask the General Government to build that road, only to allow capitalists who are willing to do so to build. The Union is best united by bonds of commercial interest. The iron links of our railway tracks will bind the States together in bonds indissoluble.—They will make the people feel that they cannot afford to be separated, nor to tolerate any class of mischief makers either at the North or the South who would propose to sever the social, political and commercial bonds which unite the States of this great Nation together.

Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, has been requested by the railroad companies and coal companies to act as arbitrator between these parties in the existing coal troubles. The Governor has not yet accepted, but has the matter under consideration.

SPECIMEN COPIES.

Remember that we send specimen copies *free and postage paid*, to ANY address sent us for that purpose, and we respectfully request our readers to send us the name of any of their friends who are not now subscribers and who they think would like to examine the BLADE. Send the names from as many different Post Offices as possible.

MASONRY AGAINST DRUNKENNESS AND PROFANITY.

A member of the Masonic Fraternity has handed us a circular addressed to the members of one of the Lodges of this city, enclosing the following letter from the Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons in Ohio, on the importance of suppressing the vices of intemperance and profanity. It will be seen that the regard for the principles of morality maintained by this highly honorable fraternity consists not in mere profession, but is a matter of honest and earnest principle. This timely testimonial will nobly serve to promote the cause of social order and public morality. The Masonic order is composed of substantial and influential citizens whose influence in shaping public sentiment is very great. That the whole weight and power of this great institution is to be thrown against these and other vices is a matter of rejoicing to all the friends of good order and pure morality. The eloquent address of Grand Master NEWCOMB is worthy of careful attention, not only from Masons, but from all persons who desire to lead good lives and merit the respect and confidence of their fellow men:

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF F. & A. MASONS OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
TOLEDO, O., Jan. 9, A. L. 5871.

To the W. M., Wardens and Brethren of Lodge No. —, F. & M.:

BRETHREN:—At the last session of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, begun and held in the city of Springfield, October 18th, A. L. 5870, the select committee to whom was referred so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address as relates to intemperance and profanity, submitted a report, which was adopted unanimously, as follows:—That those vices have become alarmingly and painfully prevalent, even among the members of our ancient and honorable fraternity, marring the beauty and harmony of our lodges, producing discord, alienation and moral declension, at war with the very elementary principles on which the whole fabric of the Masonic Institution is based. Every Masonic brother, by the tenure of his profession, is bound to obey the moral law, and what said that law:

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain."

In the first step which a man takes, at the very entrance of the vestibule of the Temple, with what solemnity is he charged, among other duties, that which he owes to his God—never to mention His name but with that reverential awe which is due from a creature to his Creator, to implore His aid in all his laudable undertakings, and to esteem Him as the chief good. Again, as he ascends another step towards the inner Temple, what brilliant hieroglyphics arrest his attention, up towards which all eyes are turned in mute and reverend awe. And can even an Entered Apprentice profane that sacred name by imprecating its curse upon himself or upon his fellow man. How much more a Master Mason, whose feet have trodden the sanctum sanctorum, or Holy of Holies.

Drunkenness is a vice of most hideous mien, brutalizing the physical man and rendering him an object of contempt and detestation, mingled with pity.

Alas! how many, even of our brethren—generous, noble and gifted—have fallen victims to this insatiable vice, and are now moldering in dishonored graves, or hastening with trembling strides in the same broad road to destruction and eternal death, unhonored and unwept, save by the grief-stricken, heart-broken wife and helpless orphans, or the doting mother, on whose maternal breast he in youth pillowed his boyish head.

Your Committee deem it unnecessary to elaborate the evils resulting from these unmasonic vices, not only to the fraternity to which they were once honored and beloved members, but by their vicious example in the community where their vices are practiced, your committee recommend for adoption the following:

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be, and he is hereby authorized, and it is made his duty to issue a circular to be addressed to the Subordinate Lodges of this jurisdiction, enjoining the Masters of the several Lodges to action in these premises, by all the powers of moral suasion and brotherly kindness, to arrest the evil, and in the last resort, to cut off the persistently offending members, as cancerous excrescences of the body of Masonry.

BRETHREN:—Freemasonry is based upon the practice of virtuous principles, inculcating the highest standard of moral excellence; morality is its foundation and chief corner stone; every Mason should be a moral man; no member of our fraternity, however depraved or debased he may be, will for a moment dare to deny this fact, and yet how many, knowing their duty as Masons to be a moral law, practice what they profess. Our institution has suffered more through our own negligence in allowing so much immorality amongst our members than from all the anathemas that ever, from ignorance or fanatical bigotry, have been hurled against it; its enemies, through our own inconsiderate acts of imprudence and neglilence, have been furnished the weapons to assail it, and we have thereby weakened the means of our own defense. A man addicted to deliberate profanity, intemperance, or any other licentious habit or vice, is not a proper person for reception into the fraternity, much less to be a member thereof, unless he reforms immediately, for such a person may with just propriety be classed as an irreligious libertine—his habits would at least entitle him to that credit. An institution where the purest of morals are taught, where reverence to the High and Holy God is enjoined, should never be contaminated with impure and defiled elements. Good men and true revolt at it, honor and honesty forbid it, and divine justice will sooner or later demand full retribution for all such delinquencies. We have nothing to fear from outside pressure; the powers of the Church and State, with the feeble breath of the fanatic, have been hurled, time and again, against our noble and time honored institution, and yet, it occupies a stronger, a nobler and higher position throughout the world than ever before, and so it will ever continue to do if you will only be just, and practice outside of the lodge those noble precepts which we are taught in it. It must be apparent to the mind of a reflecting and considerate Mason that his obligation are of a most serious nature, that he has voluntarily, and of his own free will and accord, assumed duties and responsibilities which require him to obey both divine and moral law; and the nature of these responsibilities he cannot—nay, he dare not—with impunity disregard. His duty to his God, his neighbor, his lodge and to himself and family, requires not only that he should obey it, but that he should use all means in his power to enforce obedience to that law from every member of his lodge. Every institution, and more particularly ours, is judged by its individual members. If any of our members are intemperate, profane or immoral men, our Order must to a great extent suffer for their actions. A great responsibility rests upon the Master of a Lodge. He should at least be possessed of all the cardinal virtues: temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice. How can the Master of a Lodge teach morality and virtue and expect his members to follow those teachings, when, perhaps, he is intemperate, profane, licentious and immoral in his habits? If so, he is false to his God, false to himself and his lodge, violating his obligation, violating the promises he made at his installation. He stands before his lodge a perjured man. Such a man is unworthy the name of a Mason, and ought not to be allowed to preside over a Lodge of Masons. He cannot expect obedience to our laws from his members if he violates those laws with impunity. A man ought not to be Master over others who is not Master over his own habits and passions. Such a Master would not be the proper person to enforce this edict of the Grand Lodge, unless he immediately reform, and if he does not reform upon proper information being sent to me I will deem it my duty to immediately suspend him from office, as being unworthy and incapable of diffusing that light and knowledge due from a Master to his Lodge, and I hope no brother, through fear or favor, will hesitate to inform me if the Master of his Lodge is profane, intemperate, or guilty of any licentious or immoral habits. It is a duty every good man owes to himself and his Lodge to see that none is elected to office but good men and true. To the end that our institution does not suffer by the election to office of men who will bring censure and reproach upon our Order, it is necessary that we should commence at the Master of the Lodge. If he is a moral man he can command the respect and esteem of his brethren; if he is immoral, the first thing to be done will be to relieve him from office. And it is hereby made the imperative duty of the Masters of the several Lodges in our jurisdiction, and they are hereby ordered and enjoined to use all the powers of moral suasion, brotherly love and kindness to induce the erring brothers to reform; use all the arguments and entreaties in your power, to talk to him as you would to your own brother or your only son, as you would like to have others talk to you if you were in danger; point the brother who indulges in intoxicating liquor to the danger he is in, to the serpent he is handling, to the fire that is slowly but surely consuming his vitals, destroying his intellect, debasing his manhood. No man can indulge in the use of liquor and be safe. If he is a moderate drinker, as some call it, it only takes a little more time; the fangs of the serpent will soon strike home. No man of good sense will say that the use of liquor is a benefit to himself or family. Then why use it? Let each and every one of us who have the interest of Masonary at heart raise his warning voice against this foul monster, this demon intemperance, who is destroying its victims by thousands daily. How many of our brethren, otherwise noble, brave and generous, are slowly but surely hastening on to destruction by the aid of this most deadly poison! Brethren, you who indulge in the use of it, pause for a moment, reflect on what you are doing, ask yourself if the course you are pursuing will make you happy, will it reflect credit upon the institution, will it make your friends and family happy to know that one you love so dearly is hastening slowly but surely to a drunkard's grave. This may, to some of our brethren, seem a little too plain and strong language to use, but the disease requires a prompt and sure remedy; no other will restore the patient to health. And the Masters of the several lodges in our jurisdiction are ordered to enforce this edict of the Grand Lodge to the very letter, against any offending brother who is guilty of intemperance, profanity, or any immoral or licentious habits. The indulgence of those vices not only tends to bring disgrace and dishonor upon the guilty and offending brother, but it casts a stain upon, and he becomes a cancer on the body of Masonry, and it can only be removed by his immediate reformation or expulsion from the fraternity. One or the other must be done. It will not make any difference how high or how low a position the brother may occupy in community or in our Order. If guilty of violating the moral law, which is the very cement and support of our institution, he must suffer the penalty. Every Master and member of our Order in this State will be held to a strict account in the enforcement of this edict. If it should strike from the rolls of the several Lodges one-third or even half of its membership who will not conform to the law, let it be done. We are making too many members and too few Masons. Let every Master and member do their duty in this. I assure you I will not hesitate to do my part of the work in enforcing this law, even to arresting the charter of any Lodge in the State that fails to enforce this rule against every offending brother, and the suspension of the Master of any of the several Lodges who fails to comply with or to enforce this edict. The time has arrived that requires immediate and prompt action by all good Masons to arrest and stop those vices. It is hereby ordered that this circular be frequently read in the several lodges in this State, that none may plead ignorance of it. The law is plain and clear; but one course to pursue if the guilty will not immediately reform; it is the Master's duty to appoint a committee to prefer charges and expel, for unmasonic conduct, all who will not conform to the law, to the end that the honor and reputation of our fraternity may be firmly established, and the world at large convinced of its good effect.

Given under my hand, and the private seal of the Grand Master, the day and year above written.

ALEX. H. NEWCOMB,
Grand Master of Masons in Ohio.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A DESPATCH states that Professor R. F. HUMISTON, of Cleveland, has been made Fellow of the Royal Geological and also of the Royal Chemical Society, of London. The Professor is, we learn, the third American who has ever been honored with such a membership in the Royal Geological Society. He has recently made the tour of Europe and the East and has just returned to Cleveland with a rich fund of material, especially from Palestine, which we hope soon to find embodied in a work on the subject.

The Boston *Post* says: "Greeley is taking pains to brand as lies some of the stories about his chirography. Next, he'll probably deny that when Senator Revels wrote him, asking about the best mode of cultivating strawberries, he advised him to plant them with his corn, 'dropping two or three strawberry seeds in each hill, and letting the vines climb up on the cornstalks. In this way they need no poling, and fruit can be shaken off in the fall and pickled for winter use.'" Mr. Greeley complains that the Boston *Post* has made him the target of fifteen hundred baseless fabrications." He wants it stopped on account of fatigue in keeping the count.

THE haste with which things are done in the House of Congress is illustrated by the vote on the resolution to repeal the duty on bituminous coal. This was rushed through under a cry of "coal famine," and under the impression that somehow the removal of the duty would relieve the famine. It is a wonder, in view of this, that Mr. BROOKS or some other Democratic member, did not get through a bill to repeal the income tax for the purpose of relieving the "water famine" which threatened New York a month or so ago. The dispatches given elsewhere, it will be seen, state that all danger of the coal famine is now over, since there are now a number of sources of supply open. The danger never did extend beyond New York, and there it was principally sensational, for the Erie road was furnishing bituminous coal at eight dollars a ton. The bill to repeal the duty failed in the Senate, where things are done with more deliberation, otherwise Congress would have struck a blow at the interests of the bituminous coal men who are not in any difficulty from strikes and have done nothing exorbitant. On the contrary, in the midst of the cry of "coal famine," they went on furnishing coal at the old rates. The repealing bill should have been entitled "An act to limit the sale of American Bituminous Coal."

A CABLE despatch says that the people of Alsace are preparing for an extensive exodus and that the emigrants will come to America. It is quite probable that a considerable number will emigrate to Algiers or to some other French colony and that America will not receive them all. This suggests again the question as to what effect the war will have upon emigration to America. For a time, the emigration from France, or from the ceded portions of France, will doubtless be increased, but any considerable influx of the French is not to be expected. The question of consequence, therefore, is as to the effect of the war upon German emigration. We have heretofore expressed our disagreement with those who anticipated an increased emigration as one of the results of the struggle. The accomplishment of German unity and the ascendency of Germany on the continent will tend to make the Germans better satisfied with the Fatherland. This tendency will be strengthened by the hope of a government tending constantly to a more liberal form. Although Germany becomes an Empire in name, the form of government is parliamentary, and promises soon to undergo changes still more advantageous to the the people. So far, therefore, as political considerations go, the effect will probably be to restrain the Germans from emigrating. Of course the prospect of bettering their material condition and of enjoying the largest liberty admitted by any Government on the globe, will always attract a large European element to our shores, but so far as the results of the war are concerned, the effect will be to check rather than to stimulate emigration from Germany. A German writer recently expressed the opinion that the traffic of the American Government with France in the matter of arms and munitions of war would operate injuriously upon German emigration. There may have been some sensibility upon this subject during the war, but it will not probably have a feather's weight against emigration. The sympathy of the ruling party, and of the great majority of Protestant America, has been so decidedly with Germany in the contest, that it would be a shame for any German to grudge whatever sympathy or support has been given to France.

MR. GREELEY'S latest in the agricultural vein is an article on "Farm-work for Women." The cities and society are crowded, he says, with "idle young girls, without work or lovers, or enough to eat, crying out, 'what shall we do to be saved?'" There is no doubt that a large proportion of these girls, if they were in the west, would have husbands and would thus be provided for. But few of them have the courage, and many have not the means, to go to those sections of the West where the masculine element largely predominates. It is out of the question, for these women to think of hiring out as farm hands, and there is not one in a thousand who could undertake the management of a farm of her own. There is, however, a branch of agriculture to which women might devote themselves with success. Market gardening has become one of the most profitable branches of agriculture and is of all other branches the one best adapted to the feminine taste and capacity. A woman in a garden, whether it be one of flowers or cabbages, is in her element. A man can be hired in the Spring to do the breaking up, and the woman has the fibre for the rest of the work, viz: the hoeing and marketing. If it does not seem the proper thing to do, they might read every night before retiring the story of the French lady who was driven out during the revolution, and whom TALLEYRAND met in the Philadelphia market selling vegetables. She had gone into market gardening and did not think it beneath her to sell her products in the market, while she met the statesman without a blush, and entertained him at her house with as much grace as she had ever shown in better days in France.

Before Mr. GREELEY, however, can induce women to engage in this kind of work, he must convince them that men do not prefer pale and sickly women to ruddy and robust ones. Women are afraid of the air and the sunlight because they fear that it will prevent their being "fair," or make them "gross," whereas exercise or work in the open air is of all things best calculated to give them the elastic step, vivacity of spirit and rosy health which men admire in women.

A DESPATCH from Chicago states that the opening of the first section of the Northern Pacific Railroad, from its junction on Lake Superior to the Mississippi River, took place yesterday. This work was commenced on the 15th of February, 1870, at the Dallas of the St. Louis river, which is twenty-three miles from Duluth. This was, rather, the date of the formal breaking of ground, for work did not practically begin on the Minnesota division until the Summer following, when the railroad company entered into a contract for the construction of the entire division, extending about two hundred and thirty miles from the junction with the Lake Superior and Mississippi road (twenty-three miles from Duluth as above stated,) entirely across the State to the Red River of the North. Recently the force at work was largely augmented, the number now engaged being about 3,000, and promising the completion of the entire division during the present year. The track is now laid from the junction to the Mississippi, and on about seventy-five miles of the road beyond the grading is nearly completed.

Surveys have been made across Dakota to the Missouri, and the practicability of the route is shown by the fact that the maximum grade does not anywhere exceed forty feet to the mile ascending eastward. Surveys have also been made along the proposed route of the Pembina Branch, which runs a little west of north down the east side of the valley of Red River to a point near Pembina, which is near the northern boundary of the United States. The country along this route is found so level that very little work is necessary preparatory to laying the rails. This valley is admitted to be one of the richest in the world, and will become one of the most valuable tributaries of the Northern Pacific. It is expected that work will soon begin on this branch of the great road.

During the summer and fall of last year engineer parties were in the field exploring routes in the more difficult portions of the line, in the Rocky Mountain region, in Montana Territory, and along the Columbia river, and also between the Columbia and Puget Sound. These explorations are preparatory to the commencement of work, which will begin this season across Dakota and on the Pacific slope. It is also expected that in December next a portion of the line between the Columbia River and Puget Sound will be put under contract.

Thus the whole two thousand miles of the great road will probably be under way by the close of 1871, and a few years will witness its completion, when an empire of unlimited wealth will be fairly thrown open to the world. During the present season a city will be located on Puget Sound, at the terminus of the road, which will rival San Francisco, and ultimately surpass it. At least, it will become the principal American port of the Asiatic trade. This city will also be, like San Francisco, the chief city of a gold and silver region and one surpassing in richness the gold fields of California and the silver mines of Nevada. The Northern Pacific road will penetrate the mining regions of Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. It is the opinion of those who have visited Montana that the richest gold mines now worked on the continent are in that territory. Add to this the superior adaptability of the Northern Pacific line to agriculture, nearly every mile of which on the plains and valleys is arable, the mildness of the climate on the Puget Sound side, which, owing to the great equitorial current is milder than that of the same latitude on the Atlantic Coast; and the splendid timber region lying about Puget Sound, where trees two hundred and fifty feet high and thirty feet in circumference are abundant and of such quality as to be admirably adapted to ship building and to the production of lumber,—add all this, we say, and we have only a general conception of the great wealth and the splendid results which are to follow the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

A DEMOCRATIC member of the Illinois Legislature has introduced a bill providing that hereafter the only branches taught in the common schools of that State shall be orthography, reading in English, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar, modern geography, and the history of the United States, and no other branches of study shall be taught in such schools." This is some improvement at least on the old Democratic "Readin', Ritin' and Rithmetic," which was considered sufficient in the Democratic regions of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio. This thing of giving up the common schools to "new-fangled" studies, has resulted disastrously to the Democracy and we do not wonder that an attempt should be made to confine "eddication" within something like its old limits. It was this enlargement of studies and consequently of ideas which put the Democracy in the minority, destroyed slavery and raised the nation to a high political and material condition. Or do we mistake the purpose of the Democratic members? May it not be that he has himself attained to some history beyond that of the United States, some knowledge of mathematics beyond arithmetic, and some knowledge of language and oratory beyond that which can be obtained from reading in English penmanship and geography, and that he wishes to keep in advance of the rising world by keeping it back?

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 4th, the bill to repeal the duty on coal was under discussion until after 5o'clock in the morning and was postponed, as it was not deemed possible to pass it before the hour of adjournment. A resolution of thanks to Vice President Colfax was unanimously adopted. Twelve o'clock having arrived, the President thanked the Senate for approving his official course and declared the third session of the 41st Congress adjourned without day.

The House reassembled at 10 o'clock on the 4th. Some unimportant business was transacted, and a Committee was appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn. The President returned answer that he had no further communication to make and at 12 o'clock the Speaker declared the House adjourned and delivered a short address.

42D CONGRESS.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the 41st Congress, in the Senate, the Secretary called the roll of the Senators elect to the new Congress. The credentials of Mr. Goldthwaite, of Alabama, were laid on the table. Two sets of credentials were presented from Texas, and laid on the table. At 1:15, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Clerk proceeded immediately to call the roll by States. Two hundred and twenty-two members answered to their names, the full representation being 243. A motion was then made to proceed to the election of Speaker, when Mr. Blaine was re-nominated on the part of the Republicans, and Mr. Morgan, of Ohio, on the part of the Democrats. The vote was taken, and Mr. Blaine received 126 votes and Mr Morgan 96. One hundred and ten being necessary to a choice, Mr. Blaine was declared elected Speaker. Mr. Dawes, senior member of the House in continuous service, administered the oath of office to the Speaker, who proceeded to administer the oath to the members. The officers of the last House were re-elected and sworn in. A joint resolution was then adopted to adjourn on Wednesday, March 8th, at 12 o'clock. Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 7th, the Committee appointed to wait on the President reported that they had performed that duty, and that the President had no communication to make at present, but would have next week, and hoped that Congress would not adjourn before that time. A bill was introduced to repeal the income tax. A bill was introduced to relieve all disabilities imposed by the 14th amendment. A number of bills relating to railroads was introduced. Adjourned.

In the House, the Committee appointed to wait on the President reported as in the Senate. A resolution was offered requesting the Speaker to proceed to the appointment of Committees. The Speaker announced that if the House should adjourn within the next fortnight, he should defer the appointment of Committees until the December meeting, unless otherwise desired by the House. The resolution was laid on the table. Notices of intention to introduce several bills were given and the House adjourned.

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Correspondence.

Washington Letter.

CLOSING UP OF THE SESSION—ALL NIGHT WORK—TWO YEARS OF THE GRANT ADMINISTRATION—THE HIGH COMMISSION—ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1871.

To-day, at 12 o'clock, the 41st Congress expires, and immediately thereafter the 42nd Congress will be organized. The new Congress goes forward under the same officers but with a considerable increase of Democratic members. Both parties have held their caucuses and the result of the Republican consultation was the re-nomination of Speaker Blaine, Mr. McPherson, and all the rest of the incumbants. For the Post-office there were two ballots: and, on the second, King, (now in office), got 67, Sherwood of Michigan, 27, Hawkins of Ohio, 12, and Jones of North Carolina, 11. The Democrats had 76 members at their caucus, leaving about 20 absentees. Cox and Morgan were the contestants for the Speaker vote and the latter won. For Clerk they nominated James G. Benett, a former mayor of this city, who is generally spoken of as a rebel. The caucus passed a resolution in favor of an early adjournment of the session.

To-day also closes up the first two years of President Grant's administration; and I think the judgment of the world will be that they have been years of great success. It is true that we have not yet attained that perfect peace which is so desirable at all times, and especially after a long agony of war, but every day brings us nearer thereto; and even our little differences with England are in a fair way of adjustment. The next two years will probably show still more satisfactory results.

The last hours of the retiring Congress have been, as usual, very taxing and fatiguing, but they have shown a wonderful attention to the public business and fewer scenes of disorder than has been usual. The practice of referring bills, on which the two houses disagree, to committees of conference is evidently growing into favor and more bills have been so referred at the close of this session than ever before, and some bills have been the subject of conference two and three times.

The House, just before its adjournment, took up and passed without debate and by a strictly party vote (134 to 52) the resolution reported by the committee on the Howard investigation as follows:

Resolved, That the policy pursued by the United States toward four and a half millions of its people, suddenly enfranchised by the events of a great civil war, in seeking to provide for them education, to render them independent and self-supporting, and in extending to them civil and political equality is a source of just national pride; and that the House hereby acquits Major General Oliver O. Howard of the groundless and causeless charges lately preferred against him, and does hereby declare its judgment that, in successfully organizing and administering with fidelity, integrity, and ability, the Freedmen's Bureau, which has contributed so much to the accomplishment of the first two of these great ends, he is deserving of the gratitude of the American people.

The House has amended the action of the Senate providing for the payment of war claims held by southern loyalists by substituting Mr. Washburn's bill for the appointment of a commission consisting of three persons, to terminate in two years who are to receive and examine all these claims, take testimony and report the result to Congress. They are to have a salary of $5000 each, to hold their sessions in Washington and have their traveling expenses paid. The Senate has concurred in this amendment.

The Senate committee on the charges against Senator Sprague have made their report exhonerating him from illicit traffic with the rebels and have been discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

In the House Mr. Negley, from the committee on Military Affairs, has also reported on the charges against Gen. Butler, in the management of the National Asylum for disabled soldiers, that the charges are without foundation.

It turns out, on an investigation of the vote in the House for repealing all duties on foreign coal, that forty-seven of the votes for repeal were by democrats and ninety-seven by republicans. The Senate sent the resolution to the Finance committee to ascertain if the Finances will permit of its passage and it has probably slept there.

The motion to suspend the rules in order to repeal the Income tax did not command the necessary vote and hence no repeal need be looked for at present. But as soon as the matter can be reached by the new congress it will probably pass.

All the members of the joint High Commission have arrived and are in good *eating condition*. They have found time between their dinners to visit both Houses of Congress and to be introduced to many of the members of the House and Senate. To-day they have their first meeting for business, and on Thursday of next week they get their dinner with the President. On Tuesday the British Commission will be formerly presented to the President and on Wednesday they all go again to dine with Mr. Fish.

Senator Sumner, who has been absent from his seat for nearly two weeks, appeared in his place yesterday and took part in the proceedings of the Senate.

Both Houses were in session all night and it is stated that all the appropriation bills have been passed and that nothing remains to be done to-day but for Senators and Representatives to imitate the example of Cæsar, gather their mantles around them and lay themselves down to soft slumbers.

The compliment of the Democrats to Mr. Speaker Blaine through Mr. Cox is a repetition of a like compliment paid two years ago to Mr. Colfax. Mr. Cox put his approval in the best shape and it was a broad and handsome acknowledgement of the ability, fairness and admirable impartiality of a public officer. There can be no doubt of the good effect of these precious testimonials.

Letters from ex-Senator Grimes state that his health is greatly improved and that he will remain abroad for further recuperation.

Senator Sumner authorizes the statement that the speech which he has been preparing is not in relation to San Domingo, but in regard to the questions of international law.

The Postmaster-General has officially recognized the existence of the Ku-Klux by issuing a circular to the effect that he will withdraw the mails in certain disturbed sections of the South if the inhabitants do not effectually provide for their protection.

BUCKEYE.

From Nebraska.

ITS CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS AND ADVANTAGES TO IMMIGRANTS.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 27, 1871.

To the many among the readers of the BLADE who may contemplate seeking homes in the west, a few notes from Nebraska relative to its soil, climate and productions, and the advantages it offers immigrants cannot but be interesting. In its general features Nebraska is much like its neighboring States of Kansas and Iowa, though possessing a somewhat richer soil than Iowa, and a climate, in many respects, superior to that of Kansas. The face of the country is undulating, presenting a delightful succession of gently rising hills and rich arable valleys, interspersed with rapid running streams, the banks of which, are fringed with timber, constituting in many places, large and valuable groves. The soil being an accumulation of the decayed vegetation of ages, under laid with a rich and porous clay, is not surpassed by any part of the Union either in its producing qualities or in its capacity to withstand the effects of drought or wet weather.

All the cereals, root crops and fruits grown in this latitude are found among the products of Nebraska. Wheat yields an average of about twenty bushels per acre though often as high as twenty-six, corn an average of thirty-five bushels per acre, though in ordinary seasons it reaches forty-five and fifty, and all the other cereals are produced in proportionate abundance. Potatoes, beets, onions, etc., are successfully grown, and with but little labor. The average yield of potatoes is often as high as one hundred and fifty bushels per acre, while on detached farms, where well cultivated, it has been known to run much higher. Fruits may justly be classed among the productions of Nebraska. Wild plums, raspberries, strawberries and grapes are native to the soil, while the hardier varieties of all cultivated fruits grow well and bear abundantly. Indeed, for size and flavor, our apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes are not surpassed east of California, as was demonstrated by the State fair held in this city in 1869, where the display of Nebraska grown fruits was pronounced equal to any thing they had ever seen by visitors from other States, the reputation of which, for fruit growing, have been long and well established.

Stock raising is destined to become one of the great interests of Nebraska as our boundless prairies, capable of affording excellent grazing for immense herds, the the cheapness with which corn can be produced and hay made of the wild native grasses, and the ease of access to the St. Louis, Chicago and New York markets, offer special advantages to this line of industry. Already many of our citizens have directed their capital and efforts in this channel with most gratifying results.

The climate of Nebraska is not surpassed on this continent. Owing to the great altitude of the country and entire absence of sluggish streams, swamps and marshes, the atmosphere is highly oxyginized, dry and pure, giving it great health-giving qualities, banishing everything like prevalent diseases, and making sickness rather the result of accident than the incident of our locality. There is sufficient rain fall in spring and summer to answer all practical purposes, but never enough at one time to make the ground muddy long, as the porus clay underlying the soil absorbs and holds it like a sponge, yielding it again to the surface as the demands of vegetation seem to require. There is rarely rain in the fall or winter. Spring and fall are delightful seasons in Nebraska. Summer, usually, is not oppressive, the heat, whatever may be its degree, being generally relieved by cool south winds and cool nights. The winters are not usually long or severe. They are free alike from the rigors of Northern Iowa and Minnesota, and the disagreable dampness mud and slush of Southern Missouri and Kansas. In winter, the air, which is always pure and invigorating, is clear, cool and bracing, healthgiving and exhilerating to all animal life, and gives to one the peculiar feeling that if he could manage to strike it with a hammer it would ring all over the heavens like a silver bell.

Settlement in Nebraska, having begun along the western bank of the Missouri River, has extended westward from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles, with some large colonies in the rich valleys beyond, yet not all the land for that distance west, is under cultivation. Indeed, except within from five to ten miles of the river, the country generally, is but sparsely settled, as is shown in the fact that the entire population is but about one hundred and thirty thousand. Land within twenty five miles of the river, in almost all the counties bordering on its banks, may be had for five and ten dollars per acre. Further west, towards the frontier, it cost less, and far out on the western border much valuable land yet remains, subject to pre-emption and homestead settlement. The munificent land grants to the Burlington & Missouri River and the Union Pacific Railroads, are now in the market, and embrace much of the best lands in the best neighborhoods in the state, which is being sold to actual settlers, the former on long time and specially favorable terms.

We have no public debt in the state to make high taxes. Our Constitution prohibits a debt of over fifty thousand dollars. Such also has been the statesmanship of our public officers and legislators, that we have secured large and eloquent buildings for State House, State University, Agriculture College, Insane Asylums and Normal School, from the proceeds of the sale of lots in our capitol city—Lincoln—without taxing the people for these purposes to the amount of a farthing. Our penitentiary is being built from the proceeds of the sale of land granted by the general government for that purpose, and such improvements and additions as may in future be needed in the other buildings can be made in the same, as the State is still proprietor of the magnificent land grants made by the General Government for the erection of State House, University and other public buildings. Our State and county taxes, therefore, are only such as may be needed to defray the running expenses of an economical government leaving the people free and able to give to railroad companies not already subsidized in lands by the State or General Governments, such aid as secures the rapid construction of their roads. Yet, although but little subsidy of this kind has been given by the people, we have secured the Union Pacific, the Burlington & Missouri River, the Midland Pacific, the Burlington & Southwestern, the Platt & Fremont, the Omaha & Southwestern, and the Elkhorn Valley roads, which, running far into the interior, open up the country and give us facilities for reaching eastern markets superior to those possessed by many older States. Such of these roads as are not finished are being pushed forward rapidly, while many new roads will soon be under construction.

The movement in Nebraska is rapidly and vigorously forward, yet many of the advantages offered, all of which cannot be mentioned in a single letter, that the industrious and enterprising man who wishes success, whether with or without capital, needs only to cast his lot with our people and keep step to the march of our progress, to attain in a few years wealth, independence and position.

W. H. M.

The Coroner held an inquest at Cincinnati, on the 3d inst., over the body of Captain Thomas J. Barry, government store-keeper at Fleischman & Co.'s Distillery at Sedamsville, who was found, on Wednesday, in the condensing tub of that establishment. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by accidentally falling into the vessel, and that no blame could be attached to the owners of the premises, who had surrounded the tub with ample safeguards.

From Puget Sound.

Correspondence of the TOLEDO BLADE.

STEILACOOM, Wash. Ter., Feb. 20th, 1871.

No. 2

Reaching the head of Puget Sound in June, 1853, we halted of necessity for want of facilities to proceed further. A road or trail led down to the Hudson Bay Company's fort, a few miles on the east side of the Sound, after which no further progress could be made. On the west side the prospect was less inviting, being shut in by the immense forrests and entangled undergrowth and fallen timber common over the general surface. No steamers were running then as now. Vessels were in below, loaded with piles for the San Francisco market, but seldom communicated with the settlements above, and might be fifty miles away or hid from view in some unobserved bay. After a day's hesitation, lumber was procured with which to build a small boat sufficiently large to carry two persons, their blankets, cooking utensils and provisions for a month. In due time the launch was made and the craft ready for the voyage. We had traveled two thousand miles to reach the Sound with only a vague idea of its magnitude, but the narrow bay in view one and a half miles wide by seven long did not satisfy us, and hence the preparations as related above. The impressions received during the voyage, occupying several weeks, were written up some years later, from which we now extract a part of the memorandum made. Although laborious and unsafe yet a person will learn more of the Sound in one trip made this way, than is usually known by travelers on the steamers, let them make the trip ever so often. It is not intended to give the incidents of this first trip; only the general impressions, as to how the Sound and surrounding country appeared.

Puget Sound, as known on the charts, is not so dangerous to navigate in a small boat as are the waters farther north. For the first thirty miles from Olympia, the bays are comparatively small, and the current not so rapid as is encountered farther on, where the accumulated waters of the head of the bay are added to those nearer the ocean. In passing on the usual traveled route from Olympia to the Narrows, seven miles below Steilacoom and thirty from Olympia, the traveller will see but a little of the water of the Sound, or of the land comprising the shore line. After leaving the bay upon which Olympia is built, at the head, or extreme southern point of the Sound, the stranger is soon lost as to the proper route to pursue, and in constant doubt as to where he is going. The waters of the Sound soon divide up into numerous bays, inlets and channels, separated here by an island and there by a promisent point of mainland, and then by a deep indenture of a bay into the main land, at right angles to the main outlet, and this bay so tortuous and in turn so divided as to shut out from view the greater part of it, with its numerous islands and headlands, that nothing short of a chart and close observation will serve to keep one on his right track. In fact, the waters of the Sound might justly be likened to a vast prairie, but interspersed with a belt of timber here and there, assuming all possible shapes, but connected at invisible points, so that one might traverse the whole without leaving the prairie, and yet always be near the timber; and so it is with the upper part of the Sound—one can always be near land, as the bays are not large, say from one to four miles in breadth. I should say that the district covered by that part of the Sound south of the Narrows would be embraced in a distance of twenty miles in length and less than fifteen in breadth, about equally divided between land and water.

The shores are bold and abrupt in many places, in fact, in much the largest portion of the coast line; some places rising up two or three hundred feet above tide water level, in other places the ascent is gradual as you recede from the bay. Fresh water is abundant and of the purest quality. At numerous points, beautiful springs are seen bursting out from the heights above and scattering a refreshing and constant shower on the beach below; then again it is seen coming from a level with tide water, or a beautiful spring brook issues from the interior of an island and mingles its pure waters with that of the briny deep. Even on the smallest islands, pure, fresh water is always obtained in abundance by digging, if not to be found in the precise spot wanted. No country on earth can be better supplied with this great boon—pure, sparkling water.

Steilacoom, at this early day, was a city of the woods, if the number of houses and inhabitants of that time could conscientiously be called a city. The inhabitants seemed to be reckless of life and property, judging by the close proximity of the giants of the forest to their houses. Some came near paying for it with their lives, by a tree three hundred feet long, and of huge dimensions, falling across a house, crushing it in the centre to its very foundation, while two families, in the aggregate, thirteen persons, were asleep in either end of the house, yet escaped unhurt.

We promised in our last to tell you in part what was here now as well as what we saw in early times, and so we must delay until our next, the impressions of the balance of the first trip to recount what is here now.

Upon arriving at Olympia now the traveler will find a thriving place of fifteen hundred inhabitants with commodious hotels, well filled stores, churches, a town hall of no mean dimensions, four printing offices issuing each a weekly, and one of them a daily with thrift and enterprize displayed on every hand. He will find regularly, Monday and Thursday o. each week, two steamers at the wharves to convey him to any point on the sound and to Victoria, on Vancouvers Island in British Columbia. He will find these steamers crowded with passengers and freight, though large and commodious, the fare reasonable and the accommodations complete. In his trip down the sound he will see only a part of the thirteen huge lumber mills that in the aggregate manufactured one hundred and eighty millions feet of lumber during the twelve months just passed. Nineteen steamers ply on the waters of the Sound, yet he may not see but two or three in one trip, the others being off in some side bay towing logs, or upon other channels of the Sound upon regular routes. He will not see so many Indian canoes upon the Sound, nor half so many Indians in the country as there was in [illegible] doing their work. The Indians have adopted most of the bad habits of their white neighbors, yet but few of their virtues, and hence the statistics of each year show a constantly decreasing number. Upon the shore and in the interior he will find in many places good roads, with here and there a school-house, some primitive and unassuming, while others make pretentions to finish and completeness. Here and there will be found settlements, in some places compact, while in others scattering, and again yet in other places the country is in the wild state of nature.

The railroad surveyed line runs east of the Sound and parallel to it. Seven townships of land are now being surveyed and will be thrown open for settlement in the Spring, upon which new settlements will be formed. Twenty-five miles of the road will be completed by the first of July, and then the non-resident can purchase land with railroad bonds with ten per cent. premium. The Government offers no land only to actual settlers, yet will give to all who will come and occupy it. But of this, more anon.

MORGAN.

For the BLADE.

The United States Senate—Past and Present.

EDITORS BLADE:—"Wm. King, of Alabama, served longer in the U. S. Senate than any other man elected to that body, viz: from 1819 to 1845, and from 1846 to '52—31 years. Next to him is Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, the only one that ever served 30 consecutive years, served from 1821 to '51. Charles Sumner was elected in 1851, and is now serving his fourth term, which when completed, will make 24 consecutive years for him, the only instance of the kind, Benton excepted. Samuel Smith, of Maryland, served 23 years, John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, 24, and Nehemah K. Knight, of Rhode Island, 20 years. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, and Rufus King of New York, and James A. Pearce of Maryland, each served 19 years. Henry Clay, served from 1806 to '7, from '10 to 11, from '31 to '42, and was elected for six years from 1849, but died in 1852, lacking nearly 3 years of completing 19. Clay and Crittenden are the only ones that were in the Senate four different times, not continuously. Willie P. Mangum, N. C., Benjamin Ruggles and Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, each served 18 years. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, lacks two years of completing his third term and Zach Chandler of Michigan, four years. Solomon Foote, of Vermont, died three years before the expiration of his third term. Jesse D. Bright of Indiana served 11 years, Stephen R. Bradley, of Vermont, John P. Hale of New Hampshire, and David L. Yuld, of Florida, each 10 years. H. L. White, of Tenn., and Jas. Noble, of Indiana, 15 years each, J. M. Berrien, of Georgia, and S. A. Douglass of Illinois, 14 years each. Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison and Buchanan are the only Presidents elected by the people, who were formerly Senators. John Tyler and Andrew Johnson, acting Presidents were Senators. In the Senate, as it exists at present Charles Sumner has served the greatest number of years, though Cameron, of Pennsylvania and Hamlin of Maine, were there prior to him, the former in 1845 and the latter in 1848.

CURIOUS.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Hancock, the Superintendent of Schools in Cincinnati, recommends the adoption of compulsory education.

Mr. Motley has taken up his residence at the Hague in the palace provided for him by the Queen of Holland, who is his next door neighbor.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* remarks that "Peter Cooper ought to be saving something up for his old age. For a young man of only eighty to be giving away $150,000 every little while looks extravagant."

According to a Milwaukee paper, the wife and child of that worthy citizen, learned statesman, intellectual gentleman and undaunted patriot, M. M. Pomeroy, are in that city, well nigh destitute of the means of support.

Mrs. General Banks and daughters, Mrs. General Benjamin F. Butler, Mrs. Anson Burlingame, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. James Gordon Bennett and Mrs. Harbeck were among the American ladies of note in London at last accounts.

The "Strangers' Hospital," now nearly completed in New York, corner of avenue D and Tenth street, which has cost $150,000, is the individual enterprise of Mr. John H. Keyser, who also proposes to pay all the expenses of running it.

A Bostonian said that he had no faith in bank stock; only owned stock in one bank, where he was director and therefore safe; and found three days afterward that his Cashier, Daniels, of his bank, the Webster National, had gone off with $50,000 of the institution.

A brother of "Mark Twain" edits the *American Publisher*. It is generally understood to be funnier than the average of "Mark's" *Galaxy* Memoronda. Singular coincidence, isn't it, that there should be two Twains, hunting in couples, so to speak, in the preserves of comic literature.

Ex-Mayor John T. Monroe, of New Orleans, committed suicide at Savannah last week by taking laudanum. He was originally a laborer on the levees, but made a fortune and acquired political distinction. Since the war he became poor, which is supposed to be the cause of the suicide.

A very large part of the success of Vassar College was due to Miss Hannah W. Lyman, the lady principal, and her recent death will be mourned by all friends to woman's true advancement. Miss Lyman was born in Massachusetts, but was for many years a resident in Canada, whither her remains were conveyed for interment.

Chief Justice Chase, who has been spending the winter in New York, is now making short visits to friends in Philadelphia, after which he will proceed to Washington, and may possibly take his seat for a few days on the bench of the Supreme Court. His health, though by no means firmly established, has greatly improved and is likely to be further promoted by his expected European trip next June.

"Where the shoe pinches," is attributed to Plutarch, who relates a story of a Roman, who was divorced from his wife, and who being blamed by his friends, who demanded, "Was she not chaste? was she not fair?" held out his shoe and asked them whether it was not new and well made; "yet," he added, "none of you can tell where it pinches me."

A Geneva letter to the Boston *Advertiser* relates how, in 1805, Pope Pius refused to unite with the nations of Europe in an equal coinage to be current alike in each country, but soon adopted a similar coinage of his own, 20 per cent. below par in value, and sent it abroad, distributing it before the fraud was discovered, making $800,000 for the Holy Father by the operation. He was not arrested for the swindle.

It is [illegible] as a remarkable fact that during the seige of Paris there was a diminution in the number of suicides. Only five persons were brought to the Morgue during the month of January, whereas almost every year at this season there is scarcely a day that there are not at least that number exposed, unrecognized, on the marble slabs of this sinister building. This is partly accounted for by the extraordinary provision made for the extreme poor in the "Municipal Cantines"—one of the admirable institutions of the siege.

WORKING TOOLS.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The tobacconists of Havana, have formed a society for the protection of their interests.

At San Francisco, two independent negro military companies volunteered an escort to the Irish battalion N. G. C., who are to escort the Irish societies on St. Patrick's Day. The invitation was accepted.

At the meeting of the committees to make preparations for the meeting of the army society of the Tennessee, to occur in Cincinnati in April, it was definitely stated by the gentleman from Washington, that President Grant and Generals Sherman and Belknap would be present.

The Mattoon *Journal* says: "A woman is now living in our city who is now married to her eighth husband, three of whom she wedded in the last two and a half years; and the three last husbands are 'alive and well'—with 'several districts not heard from.'"

At Memphis on the 6th, while Justice Bramlette was trying a negro for riotous conduct at a fire Saturday night, a disturbance occurred in the court room, and a negro named Tyler shot Bramlette, killing him instantly. Tyler and two other negroes were killed by the citizens.—Everything now is quiet.

The Taylor's Falls (Minn.) *Reporter* says 100,000,000 feet of logs, at the lowest estimate, will be the St. Croix crop for the present winter. Employed in the work are 128 camps, 1,878 men, 708 horses and 674 oxen. Besides these are 200 men and 400 horses carrying supplies to the camps.

A Convention of Masonic bodies of Ohio, of the Scottish Rite, which commenced in Cincinnati on the 7th, was large. The members from other States being larger than usual. Visiting members are present from Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, New York, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Gentlemen engaged in fruit culture at St. Joseph, Mich., give it as their opinion that the prospects for a large fruit crop are promising. If there are no spring frosts to molest them, all will be right. In regard to wheat, there are fears expressed that the thick snow covering has been so long on the ground that wheat is mothered.

The Chinese indulged in a pitched battle in the rear of their theatre on Jackson street, San Francisco, on the 6th. Knives and iron bars were freely used, and the beligerents were finally dispersed by a shower of bricks from the the roof of a neighboring house, thrown by their mutual friends. A number were injured, but none killed. Several were arrested.

The Legislature of Mississippi has been trying to evade an enactment of the laws, preparatory to holding an election this fall. Governor Alcorn informed the committee that he would order an election for all offices to be filled under the constitution, whether they enacted laws or not. He also informed the committee that he would not occupy his Senatorial chair until the election was held in November.

On the 6th, a family named Walker, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Walker and two children, living in McHenry county, a short distance north of Elgin, Ill., were found dead in their house. A letter found explained that the father and mother had given laudanum to their children and then taken it themselves, and were happy in believing that they would go with their children to a better world. They were both earnest spiritualists.

A private letter from Paris brings to notice a curious case of what is called the irony of history. The Great Exhibition of 1851 was supposed to be the inauguration of a period of perpetual peace. A large collection of French wheats was sent to it by order of the National Assembly. After the exhibition these samples were stored, for the benefit of the curious, in the galleries of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers. The directors of the museum and their families, and the sick and wounded (for whom beds had been prepared in the building), have lived during the latter portion of the siege upon good white bread, made out of the samples above mentioned.

Progress of the laying of the track upon the Northern Pacific Railroad is exceedingly satisfactory. A gentleman down yesterday from Brainard says that on some days the amount of track laid has reached two miles. Those interested in the line are betting on the completion of the track to Brainard on Tuesday, but it is his opinion, that that point will be reached on Monday evening, as there are but five miles to complete. As soon as the bridge across the Mississippi is completed, the delay upon which will be very short, track laying will commence at the west side of the river, and be pushed through to the Red River by September. The remarkably favorable weather of the winter has facilitated track laying beyond all expectation. The work has scarcely been interrupted a day.—*Minneapolis Tribune, 4th.*

The Kansas City *Notes* says: "A woman went through on the Kansas Pacific train last evening, that was pointed out to us as one of the celebrated female faro bankers of Denver. She was dressed tastily and neatly in a gray alpaca traveling suit, with gloves and trimming to hat to match; was of medium stature, well formed, and not more than 31 or 35. Her face was not at all an unpleasant one, must have been very pretty, some time, ere so many tell-tale lines were drawn upon it; and, what is most unusual in women of her class, the complexion was good. She was on her way back from St. Louis, where she went, so our informant stated, to place a young boy at school. Their faro bank at Denver has been in full blast for some time, and the two proprietors are reaping a rich harvest. No fights or disturbances of any kind have ever occurred at their rooms, and the women conduct the game with all the suavity of experienced professionals. Several lights of the gambling fraternity were at the depot, and seemed much interested in inquiring after her welfare.

More land has been entered at the Helena, (Montana) land office since November than ever before. The near approach of the railroad makes the settlers impatient to have their titles perfected.

The prize of $500 for the first Prussian battle flag captured in the war, offered by California Frenchmen, is claimed for Ricciotti Garibaldi, who captured the flag of the 61st Prussian Regiment at Dijon, January 23.

During a recent visit of the Illinois State Treasurer to New York, he paid off two million six hundred thousand dollars of the Illinois State debt. The entire State debt now amounts to only two million four hundred thousand dollars.

Four young ladies graduated as physicians from the New England Medical College on the 1st, one of whom, Miss Nye, of Bellevue, Nebraska, is shortly to go as a Missionary Physician to Constantinople, under the auspices of the American Board.

In the United States District Court at Trenton, N. J., on the 8th, the Newark brewers who were convicted of fraud on the revenue by the improper use of beer stamps were fined in sums ranging from $1,000 to $15,000. Two were imprisoned one day.

Adam Longfried, master baker, was tried before the General Sessions of New York, on the 8th, for murder and acquitted. He stabbed through the heart with a bayonet, James Fengleton, one of a gang who entered his bakery at night and assaulted him.

The Chippewa (Wis.) Falls *Democrat* says: "We cannot but fear that the unusual warmth is productive of a great amount of harm to our logging interests. Unless the weather changes speedily, and we have a heavy fall of snow, all logging operations must cease, and by this means the amount of logs cut must be greatly abridged."

The House of Representatives of South Carolina has passed a bill for funding the whole existing debt of the State, in a new sterling loan, to be negotiated in London. The bill expressly provides that until all of the present debt is paid, the State shall contract no new debt or liability, unless the same be agreed to by a two-thirds vote of the people of the State.

Jennie McIntosh, tried at Keokuk for the murder of her illegitimate child, was acquitted the jury remaining out only fifteen minutes. Private contributions were made to send the girl to her home in Mahaska county. The case of Tomlinson, under indictment as accessory to the murder, has been continued until the next term of the District Court, his wife, who has property in her own name, going bail for his appearance, to the amount of $5,000.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Albany, on the 8th, at the residence of Dr. Samuel P. Van Hoosen, on Madison Avenue. The doctor, who is intemperate in his habits, had angry words with his wife and seizing an iron griddle, struck her with it on the back of her head, crushing the skull and causing her death almost instantaneously. The circumstance becoming known to the neighbors, the police were sent for and the doctor was taken into custody. The event has caused great sadness among the acquaintances of the family, by whom the doctor and his wife were highly steemed.

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"MY HOME FAR AWAY."

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"OVER IN THE PROMISED LAND."

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"BY AND BY."
"GOD IS MY FATHER I KNOW."

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"THE BIBLE SAYS WE MAY."
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Revolving Kaleidoscopes. $1 00 Holiday sensation, giving to different comical and ever-shifting dissolving views constructed of the best material and on scientific principles. Sent free by mail, complete in a case, to any address, on receipt of price, $1 00. Send 2 cent stamp for catalogue of magic goods most suitable in the market. Address

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Royal Havana Lottery

Of Cuba.

Conducted by the Spanish Government. $300,000 in gold! Tickets $5 each. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 6 Wall st., New York.

may1w1y

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of *Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES* that DR. BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is a certain cure of 20 years standing. Try it and get rid of the most troublesome disease. Sold by druggists generally. 142 Fulton st., Baltimore.

may1w1y

AMERICAN BROILER.

Combining, in one of the light est and simplest of kitchen utensils all the principles involved in the perfect broiling of meats with the greatest economy of time and fuel. It sits on the top of the stove or range, over one of the openings required in preparation of most meals, or sold separately for preparation of food upon stoves of small size; no pounding of steak, retains all the juices and flavor, which are mostly lost by the ordinary process; broils a steak in from 2 to 3 minutes; renders tough meats tender; does away with all smoke and smell of burning grease; broils equally well over coals or wood. Also serves for all other stove or range operations; and is equally good for steak, chicken, ham, chops, fish and oysters. Is also an unequaled bread toaster and corn popper.

Now made of Nickle iron with strong rim cover, obviating the use of cords cutting hands used by careless users and thereby preventing too speedy close of.

Guaranteed to fulfill all the above specifications or money refunded. Retail price, $1 00. Fine agent quite for corn popping and coffee roasting. Wholesale, Retail, &c. rates.

Liberal discount to the trade.

All brokers will have brass label attached, with name and Trade Mark stamped thereon.

American Broiler Manufacturing Co., offices 62 Broad Street, New York, and 139 Race Street, Cincinnati.

For sale at manufacturers prices by Wholesale dealers in Hardware and Kitchen Furnishing generally.

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Weekly Toledo Blade.

A. F. MILLER. D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

MILLER, LOCKE & Co., Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY MARCH 16, 1871

Terms of Subscription.

THE WEEKLY BLADE

Published every Thursday and sent to subscribers by mail, at the following rates:

One Copy, one year	$2 00
" " six months	1 00
" " three months	50
Clubs of five	$1 75 each.
" ten or more	1 50 "

With an extra copy to every person sending a club.

ON TRIAL.—In order to introduce the BLADE where it is not now known, we will send it ON TRIAL, in clubs of five or more, three months, for fifty cents each, and an extra copy to the person sending the club.

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Twelve lines Nonpariel solid make one inch.

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No advertisement inserted for less than $1.

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OUR NEW STORY!

Everybody ought to read the splendid New Story to be commenced in the BLADE next week.

"Was She Right or Wrong?"

Read the Story and see whether *you* can answer the question.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

In order to secure this Story complete, names should be sent in at once.

TRIAL TRIP.

To accommodate those who don't know just what kind of a paper the BLADE is, and want to try it for a short time, we will send it for three months for fifty cents, and an extra copy to every person sending in five such subscriptions.

CHARLES SUMNER AND THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The war against CHARLES SUMNER, it seems, is to be carried into the new Congress, and from the reports we have in the telegraph, which contain usually some traws of truth to show the direction of the wind, the Committee appointed to revise the Senate Committees have had a stormy time in determining the place which CHARLES SUMNER shall have on the Committees of that grave and dignified body. It is urged vehemently that it is due to the President that the Committee on Foreign Relations should have at its head a Senator who sustains friendly relations with the President and his household. As Mr. SUMNER and the President are not on speaking terms, it is contended that some other member should succeed to that important post. We opine that the real animus of this opposition is to place Mr. SUMNER in a position of less influence, and where it will be more difficult for him to gain information unfavorable to the consummation of the St. Domingo scheme.

It is a matter of little moment to Senator SUMNER, or his friends, whether he be put at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee, or at its tail. Should he be left off the Committee altogether he will be no more injured than he is by the omission of the President to invite him to his dinner table. As Mr. SUMNER dines quite as generously and as comfortably at his own house as he could at the Executive Mansion, so he can give the annexation plotters quite as good a fight from his independent place in the Senate Chamber, as he could were he still retained in his chairmanship.

It will not add a cubit to the Senator's stature should he be retained, nor will his removal make a single hair of his head white or black. A Committee is appointed only for the sake of convenience in arranging business, and through the informal conversations in the Committee room so maturing measures as to economise time in the Senate. The arbitrary deposition of the most able and best informed member of the Committee from its Chairmanship will take no knowledge from his brain, nor courage from his heart. It it be the desire of the Administration that this piece of spitework should be enacted, let the axe fall—the friends of Mr. SUMNER should ask no favors on his own account.

The annexation of St. Domingo is not a Republican measure. It can not be made such. It will be an act of tyranny for a Republican caucus to arrange the Committees of the Senate in the interest of a scheme upon which the sense of the party has never been taken. Gen. GRANT is entitled to his opinion. Senator SUMNER is equally entitled to his. So long as on the distinctive and settled principles of the Republican party they are at agreement neither has any right to proscribe the other when a difference of opinion occurs on a non-partisan measure. The President, it is true, has a vast influence over Senators who are interested in doing his bidding, and he may, as the telegraph hints that he has done, use his power successfully to degrade Mr. SUMNER from the chair of the committee, but it will be a most tyrannical use of his power, should he be weak enough to make that use of it.

The question is: Can the Republican party afford to set its condemning brand upon a courageous and independent Senator for daring to set his face against a scheme of plunder, in the track of which must follow a large increase of our expenses, the expenditure of vast sums of money, and in all probability a war with Hayti? Dare we inaugurate the policy that a President has a right to make support of the measures which he favors a test of party fealty? Must Republicans give up their right to judge for themselves of measures not embraced in our party platforms? Can we afford to override the conscientious judgments of our best men in this manner?

We speak plainly, just at the time plain speaking is most demanded, and when it may prevent immense mischief. Under no pretext should any statesman be allowed to be sacrificed for opposing a measure of this sort. It was enough for the President to throw his weight for a scheme on which his party had passed no judgment. That he, or others for him, should attempt to punish a Senator of Mr. SUMNER'S rank and standing for daring to oppose a pet scheme of the Executive, is not to be permitted without resistance and protest.

We hope, however, whatever may be the decision of the Committee, that the caucus of Republican Senators will act with the prudence and carefulness which the times require. The party in power can not afford to be unjust to any one—much less to its own best and truest statesmen. PIERCE and BUCHANAN came to dishonored political graves by proscribing the best men of their party for opposing Presidential policies. Their example is no more safe for a Republican to follow than for a Democrat. We ought not to be exposed to schism by the zeal of the San Domingo annexationists. We therefore hope that wise counsels may in the end prevail.

CAN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AFFORD IT?

A party which embraces in its ranks the classes which make the Democratic majorities of the city and State of New York can afford to do despotic and corrupt things without diminishing its numbers or political power. Its politicians can wheedle and cajole an ignorant, prejudiced multitude with great success even while doing things in palpable contradiction of the views and interests of those they deceive and handle them at caucuses and elections. But a party which relies upon the justice of its cause and the purity of its principles for success can never afford to offend the intelligent and conscientious men whose devotion has kept it in power for ten years past. Our majorities come, not from the purlieus of great cities, but from the country where the people sustain churches and where they read newspapers and hear lectures. The men who turn the scale every year between the parties are swift to detect injustice, tyranny, or corruption. They believe in honesty in public as well as in private life. They do not always tell in the streets or in the caucus what they think—few of them ever consent to vote with the Democratic party—but when election day comes they stay at home. By conviction and sympathy they belong in our ranks, but when such a detestable and tyrannical proceeding as the displacement of one our most honest and independent statesmen for having a mind of his own about a scheme of fillibustering and plunder, and having the courage to express his convictions, takes place within the ranks of the party, they cease to take interest in it, and our defeat at the elections is the result. Hence, as an apostle said, though a man understood all mysteries, and had all knowledge, though he wrought miracles through the power of his faith, and in the excess of his zeal gave his body to be burned, yet all went for nothing, if after all he had not the heart-grace of charity. So the Republican party may have ever so well burnished by its eloquent advocates, its glorious patriotic and humanitarian record, it may point to its salvation of the Union, and the huge mountain of broken chains it has taken from millions of limbs, but without open, candid, transparent honesty, in its official conduct, it is nothing. It is too pure to attract the ignorant and besotted, and when it becomes too spotted and impure to command the support of independent and intelligent voters, such as we have referred to, it must submit to defeat.

The effect of the Senate Republican caucus in removing CHAS. SUMNER from the place he has filled with distinguished honor, cannot fail to damage the confidence of just this class of men in the integrity of the Republican organization. Many of the best men that ever held place in our ranks were permanently alienated from the Democratic party by the intolerant and proscriptive efforts of Buchanan's Administration to displace Senator DOUGLASS from the Committee on Territories for his opposition to the Lecompton outrage. The loss of this honest element was more than even the Democratic party could bear. We have much more to fear from this source than ever our opponents had.

CHARLES SUMNER is believed in by thousands upon thousands of intelligent and patriotic Republicans as an able and incorruptible statesman. They do not regard him as infallible—they never have made an "embodiment" of him, as the Democrats did of ANDREW JACKSON, or the Whigs of HENRY CLAY. But they regard an insult offered to him by his own political party as a reason for voting "a want of confidence" in those who permit it to be done.

Then, they will ask: Why is this indignity perpetrated? He has been true to his party and his country, and, as the New York *Herald* is compelled to say "he has been consistently faithful, untiring and American in all his Senatorial career." The *Herald* further adds: "When it comes to a question whether the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee should be purely American, letting considerations of the good and honor of his country stand above all other considerations, even if these other considerations imply war, SUMNER'S record on the very Alabama claims that will come before him and his committee in the shape of a treaty ere long, for final discussion, and, perhaps, for final confirmation or rejection, is the truest and soundest of any Senator's in the Senate." But all these high considerations are overlooked only because he is opposed to plunging the country into expense and war in order to push forward the schemes of unprincipled adventurers and fillibusters.

Leaving out of sight the moral wrong, the deep injustice of this proceeding, and looking at it in the light of a mere question of political policy, we ask, in all solemnity, can the Republicans of the Senate afford to pay out the friends this thing will cost the Republican party?

WHAT THE COUNTRY HAD A RIGHT TO EXPECT.

When the Republican party elevated Gen. GRANT to the Presidential chair, it gave him work enough to do to tax the capacity of the most exalted statesmanship, and to require the highest practical wisdom for its successful accomplishment. There were difficult and delicate questions arising out of our relations with Great Britain. There were elements of discontent in the war-troubled districts of the South to be subdued or pacified,—There were burdens of taxation to be lightened and wisely readjusted. There were long standing abuses, which through the exigenceis of the anti-slavery struggle and the war with the rebels had evaded the notice of the people, but now demanded immediate and thorough correction. The national debt was to be reduced, the return of specie payments made possible, and the executive patronage, grown to dangerously enormous proportions, demanded trenchant reduction. Postal reform and the abolition of the franking privilege should have been vigorously pushed by the Administration. The Departments needed the benefit of a thorough and searching civil service reform. In short a work was put before the President installed on the 4th day of March, 1869 which might have satisfied a statesman of the noblest ambitions and of the largest intellectual resources. There was certainly no need why he should explore foreign and distant fields for occasions to signalize his administration.

The Republican party, and, in fact, the whole country, looked on Gen. GRANT as a practical man—one having an executive cast of mind. They supposed him incapable of being transformed in a mere managing politician, and theretore just the man fitted by his capacity and antecedents to push forward long-needed practical reforms. So far as complacent words go these questions and these special reforms have not been altogether neglected. From some of his Cabinet officers they have received special attention, and with a little reinforcement from the Executive Mansion their efforts would have been crowned with success. But beyond a word or two of faint praise in formal messages the country has no evidence that the President cares one straw whether they are ever adopted or not.

But on one measure we all know where the President's heart is. On that issue he leaves no man in Congress or out of it in any manner of doubt. On St. Domingo annexation, which nobody asks for, except a ring of interested and unprincipled speculators, the President is in real earnest. He visits Senator SUMNER at his home in Boston to secure his adhesion to the scheme of annexation, and other men of influence are urged in like manner to carry out the President's wishes. Not only so, but the whole weight of his personal influence and official patronage is made to back his arguments. He makes adhesion to this measure a test of personal and political favor. On account of it old friendships are broken up, and the harmony of the Republican party sacrificed. Not to be for San Domingo is to be against the Administration—not to gather with the President is to scatter abroad, and to doubt its propriety is to be politically damned, so far as the maledictions of the White House can be made to go. All the wonder is that an Executive who has been so tame and listless on every measure the people really care for, should exhibit so much zeal for an acquisition they care nothing for. On this point the *Nation* observes:

"We do not need to discuss the merits of the San Domingo scheme. Whether it be good or bad, it is safe to say that it is about the last thing the country expected the Administration to give its whole energies to. If, in 1868, the voters could have been asked what they expected Grant's Administration to do for the country, some would have said they expected him to get us back to specie payments; others, to fund the national debt at a lower interest; others to pacify the South; others to reform the tariff and the internal taxes; and others, to reform the civil service; and others, again, to settle our disputes with England; but we venture to say that nobody would ever have guessed that the great work of the Administration was to be the annexation of one end of the island of San Domingo, and that to this everything else was to be subordinated, or if he had, he would have been laughed at. The whole thing has been a perfect surprise to the country, and the sending out of the Commission, though it has helped to vindicate the President's motives, has done so at considerable cost to his reputation for good sense."

These words are truthful, sensible and timely. The times demand plain speaking, and the interests both of the Republican party and the country are in danger for lack of it. The President said he would have no will of his own against the will of the people. Let the people hold him to his pledge.

While the Ku Klux are murdering men by scores and hundreds, and Southern Governors calling for help, their urgent demands are made to stand back until the President has suitably humbled CHARLES SUMNER for daring to oppose his St. Domingo scheme. While the coal miners of Pennsylvania are being ground to powder between the extortion of the railroad combinations, and the rapacity of capitalists, no word of sympathy for their cause comes from the White House. San Domingo is the only sound that can rouse the Executive energy to action, or call forth his abounding sympathy. A gulf of defeat is now yawning before the Republican party, and it will require a good deal of wise effort and much plain speaking to avoid the evils which threaten us.

SUGAR TROUGH GOURD.—See advertisement of WALDO F. BROWN'S Sugar Trough Gourd, elsewhere. We have one of the Gourds in our office and can say it is really an immense affair.

FINANCIAL.—Elsewhere will be found an advertisement announcing the important fact that books are already opened at all the National Banks in the country for subscriptions to the new five per cent. loan of the United States. Government bonds have always been a favorite investment, and though this issue bear but five per cent. interest, yet when the fact is taken into consideration that they are exempt from taxation of any kind, and that interest is payable in coin, the investment is a good one. We refer our readers who are looking for safe investments to the advertisement.

To Cure A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. nov24w26t4

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE papers are just now puzzling their quills over the question as to how certain articles came to be in the stomach of a cow recently killed in Corvallis, Oregon. These articles summed up as follows: Two pounds of nails, some of them over two inches long, a jack-knife, a chunk of lead, a rock the size of a hen's egg, a piece of gold watch-fob, a five-cent piece, and seven or eight large coat buttons, To us, this problem seems remarkably easy of solution. Such a collection of articles is never originally collected in any vessel other than a boy's pocket. The conclusion is therefore irresistible that the cow either ate a boy or a boy's pantaloons. From the fact that seven or eight large coat buttons were found, it is not at illogical, to say the least, to infer that a coat was also swallowed.

IT was recently shown that the opening of the Pacific Railroad had saved to the Government, in the overland service, the sum of $3,000,000 a year. At this rate, it will be seen, it would not require a great while to pay for the land grant made to the road. When we add to this the increased value of the Government land, in the alternate sections, which the opening of the road must give, it is easy to see that the Government must make considerable by the grant. If we add to this the cost of Indian wars and of averted difficulties with the Mormons, we shall see still further that the government could hardly have made a better paying investment. As anticipated, the Pacific Railroad has solved the Mormon problem, and the flood of light and Gentiles let in by its opening, has accomplished what Federal bayonets could not have effected without enormous outlay. The road is also solving for us the Indian problem, and in a few years an appropriation for an Indian war or an Indian difficulty will be unknown. The road already completed is not of course to effect this alone. The Southern Pacific road, which the last Congress subsidized in the usual way, is to effect more in this direction than the Union Pacific, since it touches the region occupied by the most hostile tribes, and will civilize a region which cannot now be traversed with any degree of security. These railroads will save the government hundreds of millions by relieving it of periodic Indian wars. In this view of dollars and cents alone, Congress is justified in aiding these great works, and when the commercial and other advantages are considered, there is no action more wise in the main than that which has opened one and is opening two more empires, as large together as thirty or forty New Englands, to settlement and civilization. The Government and the country are moving in the right direction to break up the Indian "monopoly" of the Great West.

IN some recent remarks upon German emigration we expressed the belief that so far as political influences went the tendency would be to retard emigration. The sudden realization of what has so long been the hope of all Germans, and what to many seemed a visionary and ideal hope, must have a tendency to make the Germans better satisfied with the Fatherland politically. But mere unity would not satisfy the people, without that political and civil liberty toward which they have so long been striving. Under the Constitution of the North German Confederation, this liberty is to some extent secured, but this Constitution will doubtless soon undergo important changes, and we doubt not that the people who have just given Germany the supremacy and sacrificed so much for her honor, will see that their franchises are further extended. At present, the legislative power consists of a Federal Council and a Diet, the members of the latter being elected in all the States belonging to the Confederation by universal suffrage. Thus far, therefore, the constitution is more liberal than that of Great Britain. The King of Prussia is President of the Confederation, and has under the Constitution the power to declare war, make peace, conclude treaties, declare martial law and make all appointments. He convenes the Diet and nominates the presiding officer. Since Bavaria and Wurtemburg have become members of the Confederation or Empire, they are to be represented in the Council, the former by six and the latter by four votes.

The clause in this constitution which affects the people perhaps most nearly is that under which every citizen is bound to serve in the army from the age of 20 to 27 and in the Landwehr age till the of 32. It is chiefly to this military system that Prussia, in the opinion of many, owes her superiority to Austria and France, both of which she has humiliated within five years. The opinion has been expressed that if this system is continued, the rest of the world, at least the rest of Europe, will be compelled to adopt the same system, in order to be at all able to withstand Germany. It is this system, however, which is one of the chief, if not the chief, incentives to emigration. If it should be generally adopted in Europe, the emigration to America would increase greatly, and the emigrants would of course be of the most desirable class, viz: the young men, every one of whom, it is estimated, is worth from one thousand to twelve hundred dollars in money value to the national capital. With this system to urge them, and with the material, political and social prospects which the United States presents to draw them, there must still be a large emigration from Germany.

IT will be seen by the despatches that the mining controversy in Pennsylvania assumes larger proportions daily, and threatens now to involve the Pennsylvania Legislature in some questionable action. That action promises to be in the interest of the miners, though ostensibly in the interest of the public. So far as the public are concerned there is no need of legislative interference, for there is no danger of a coal famine anywhere, unless it be in New York, and there the cry appears to have been principally sensational. The Erie Railroad is furnishing bituminous coal at $8 a ton and the officers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in their recent memorial to the Pennsylvania Legislature, say that, if necessary, "the cars and engines from the anthracite carrying lines can be sent to the bituminous coal-fields, and a large supply of the latter fuel furnished at tide-water." There is a surplus stock at Philadelphia, and now that navigation is open, this can be forwarded to supply the demand. The railroad companies, being interested with the operators, have joined them to compel the workingmen into an abandonment of their claims, and the leading manufacturers, who are suffering from the suspension, are also with the operators. The capitalists claim that it will be ruinous to them to yield, and that they are ready to pay the rate agreed upon by both parties in 1869. They claim that the strike is a deliberate attempt of the Working men's Benevolent Association to control the price and production of coal at the expense of consumers, and to the loss of carriers. The railroads are ready to reduce their rates the moment the miners comply with their agreement.

Meantime, the country congratulates itself that it does not depend upon the Pennsylvania anthracite region for a supply. The coal interest throughout the country has made remarkable development in a few years past, and part of this is due to the duty on coal. It is, therefore, rather amusing to read the following paragraph from the Washington *Chronicle*:

"The handsomest of fires for the parlor, as well as the most useful in manufacturing, come of the use of Cumberland coal. This fact is all the more profound in suggestion to our citizens from the dangers that menace production at the anthracite coal region. Let the worst happen that may in Pennsylvania, it is a source of comfort that we are safe. In this connection, it must also be a source of gratification to all sagacious and right minded men, that new coal fields are being discovered and developed in all the length and breadth of the land. This fact, with the power of the people to protect themselves by repealing duties on foreign coal, sets the mind at rest as to the needed supply of coal, both for use in families and for the making of iron, and in propelling machinery."

The editor, it will be seen, congratulates the city upon being able to secure a supply from the Cumberland mines, and in the same breath intimates that the duty on foreign coal should be repealed. When it is known that foreign coal comes in competition principally with Cumberland and is damaging to the Cumberland coal interest, the consistency of the paragraph is apparrent. The editor, like the Free Traders generally, would cut off the home supply by removing the duty, and depend upon foreign sources. This is aggravated by the consideration that the foreign is much inferior to the home supply.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 10th, the election of Committees was proceeded with. Mr. Sumner moved that he be relieved from acting as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The motion, after some discussion, was agreed to. A discussion then arose upon adopting the resolution appointing the committees. It was explained that Mr. Sumner was removed from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, because his personal relations with the President and the Secretary of State were not satisfactory. Mr. Sumner had not shown any disposition to decline official intercourse. The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Caldwell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry (Mich.), Flannigan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harris, Hitchcock, Howe, Lewis, Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Poole, Ramsey, Robertson, Sawyer, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, West, Wright—33.

NAYS—Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis (Ky.) Davis (W. Va.), Kelly, Stevenson, Thurman, Vickers—9.

ABSENT, OR NOT VOTING—Bayard, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Craigin, Ferry (Conn.), Gilbert, Hamilton, Hill, Kellogg, Logan, Pratt, Rice, Saulsbury, Schurz, Spencer, Sprague, Stockton, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Wilson, Windom—23.

In the House, a joint resolution was adopted to admit free of duty animals imported from Canada for breeding purposes. The House spent some time in Committee of the Whole on the bill to repeal the duty on salt. A bill was introduced for the removal of legal and political disabilities.—Adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. Sumner introduced his bill of last session to secure equal rights to the colored people in all public conveyances, places of amusement, churches, benevolent and other institutions. Mr. Sherman introduced the bill of last session for the incorporation of a Company to carry on commerce with Asiatic countries and to construct public works in those countries. Mr. Nye introduced a bill to aid the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to establish an American line of iron steamships. Numerous other bills were introduced, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Hall introduced a bill to repeal the duty on salt, and one to repeal the duty on coal. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and considered the bill to repeal the duty on salt. After the Committee rose, Mr. Shellabarger introduced a bill to authorize the President to use the Federal forces in cases of insurrection to execute the laws, without the call of the State authorities for assistance. Adjourned.

Assistant United States District Attorney Emerson, has commenced a suit against the Broadway National Bank and Mercantile National Bank, both of New York, to recover $40,000 penalty from each for alleged false returns to the Internal Revenue Assessor, as dividends made by them.

The Empress Augusta has addressed to the German ladies of New York and Brooklyn who were engaged in the German bazaars a communication acknowledging their efforts in raising funds in aid of the victims of the war in Germany. The letter is in the hands of a photographer, who will prepare copies for distribution.

The Grand Jury at Washington has found a true bill against Bowen, late member of Congress from South Carolina, for bigamy, in marrying S. Petegrue King in August last, while Mrs. Francis Hicks Bowen, whom he is alleged to have married in 1852, was living. The day for the trial has not been fixed, though the case will come up early during the present term.

Wm. McKay, the notorious highwayman, who, in connection with the other men recently robbed the South mail, has again made his escape from prison in Salt Lake, in company with three other men, this time from the custody of the Mormon police. He is supposed to be striking for the Union Pacific, and is probably the most desperate ruffian ever in Utah.

WHITNEY'S TEN CENT MUSICAL SERIES.—Three pieces of music for ten cents. See the list on 3d page. Select what you want and enclose amount to W. W. WHITNEY, Toledo, Ohio.

A microscopic examination of the phlegm discharged by consumptives exhibits multitudes of animalculæ, which eat up their lungs and cause almost incessant coughing. Carbolic is the most deadly preparation to insectiverous life. Whilst it benefits human life, it destroys insect life, and Edey's Carbolic Troches, if anything can, will afford a chance for a man's life who is affected with "phthisis pulmondlis" by destroying the animalculæ which are lodged in the lungs and constantly feeding upon them. With these Troches, then, the sufferer has a chance for his life; let the friends try them; they may save the endangered life. For sale by all druggists.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Send to PHELPS & REYNOLDS, Rochester, N. Y., for their "Floral Guide and Gardener's Manual," and get *warranted* seed.

WHITNEY'S TEN CENT MUSICAL SERIES.—Three pieces of music for ten cents. See the list on 3d page. Select what you want and enclose amount to W. W. WHITNEY, Toledo, Ohio.

FANERIAN LOTION.—A Superior Beautifier of the Complexion. It is warranted to remove Freckles, Tan and all Discolorations. It contains nothing that can possibly injure the Skin, but gives it a soft, smooth and pearl-like bloom of youth. Sent free of charge on receipt of 50 cents. Address C. JONES, Druggist, Troy, New York.

mar16-w4t*

Burnett's Cocoaine is the best Hair-dressing.

The Nasby Letters.

Mr. Nasby Holds an Examination of the Citizens of the Corners, that he may Give the World the Truth as to the Alleged Outrages Committed by the Ku Klux in the Vicinity of the Corners.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (wich is in the State uv Kentucky) March 12, 1871.

The Corners hez bin agitatid recently, at the report wich hez bin spred abroad that a Committee wuz agoin to visit us for the purpose uv investigatin the trifin matter uv the killin uv a few niggers and northern white men in this part uv Kentucky. The Corners courts investigashen. She hez alluz bin ez law-abidin ez cood be expectid under the circumstances under wich she hez bin placed, and hez no fears uv any fair inquiry, but for fear that wat hez bin done mite be misunderstood, ef evidence shood be taken by a prejoodist committee, me and Deekin POGRAM decided that I shood make uv myself a Court uv Eggsaminashen, and report percisely the status uv affairs in this pertikeler. Last Toosdy I summoned the leedin citizens uv the Corners afore me in the back room uv BASCOM'S, and put em thro the most sarchin eggsaminashen.

Captin HUGH MCPELTER wuz the first man eggsamined. I swore the witnesses on a spellin-book, wich we capchered from the last nigger skool-house wich wuz burnt last year. I swore em on a spellin book that the oath mite be more bindin. Men alluz hev a reverence for that wich they can't comprehend and for that uv wich they are ignerant, and a spellin-book alluz strikes the average Cross-Roader with awe. The Captin statid that no outrages hed bin committed in the Corners or visinity that he wuz aware uv. Last fall the niggers wich hed workt on his farm, PENNIBACKER'S, DEEKIN POGRAM'S, SUTTON'S and ISSAKER GAVITT'S, all summer, refoozed to continyoo work ontil they hed bin paid suthin. They held a meetin to consider wat they should do, and hearin uv that meetin he did organize a party uv citizens and did disperse em for the public safety. In the dispersin thirteen uv em wuz accidentally killed, and on their way home the party did burn five cabins wich he understood wuz inhabited by niggers.

BY THE COMMISSION.—(wich wuz me,)—State how the accidental killin took place.

ANSER—The boys hed with em double-barreled shot guns, wich, by a singular coincidence, happened to be loaded with ball and buck-shot. They pinted them guns in the direcksbun uv the niggers ez they wuz a runnin from the meetin-house in wich they wuz assembled, and they went off. We wuz surprized to see the thirteen a laying there shortly after the volley, with the tops uv their heads blowed off.

QUESTION BY THE COMMISSION—(me)—The burnin uv them five cabins wuz accidental, wuz it?

ANSER—Not so much so. It wuz did partly in a jocose sperit, and partly from a sentiment uv pity. The heads uv families which dwelt in em hed bin killed in the affair at the meetin house, and ez there wuz nobody to take keer uv them houses but wimmin and children it wuz considered best that they be burned; andez the wimmin and children wood hev a hard time uv it without houses, it wuz considered humane to put em out uv a cold, unfeelin world, and they wuz akkordinly knockt on the head ez the torch wuz applied to their dwellins.

QUESTION BY THE COMMISSION.—Hev yoo knowd uv any violence bein offered to any other residents uv this visinity?

ANSER—None but wat wuz deemed nessary to the safety uv the community. A stun mason by the name of ALBRITE come here from Injiany, and ez he took five Northern papers we knowd he wuz a carpet-bagger wich gloated over the misforchoons uv the sunny South. We warned him to leave, but he stubbornly refoosed; wherupon some uv the boys put on masks one nite, and took him out uv his house and hung him. He wuz a long time a kickin, and his struggles wuz so amuzin that the boys felt that they hed bin amply repaid for the trouble they had bin to. The same nite they bustid in the front uv POLLOCK'S store, and wood hev hung POLLOCK hed not that onreasonable man appeared at a second story window with JOE BIGLER, both uv em hevin revolvers in ther hands.

Deekin POGRAM wuz next eggsamined.

Hed not bin aware that there hed bin any pertikeler disturbance in this visinity. It wuz troo that ISSAKER GAVITT and some others uv the young men hed, at times, in a jolly mood, put on masks and mountid their horses, and to pertect theirselves hed taken sich rifles, and shot-guns, and revolvers, and knives, and axes ez they hed handy, and hed made it lively fur the niggers up toards Garrettstown, but nothin more that he knowd uv.

QUESTION BY THE COMMISSION—Hev you bin aware uv any manifestashen uv a desire to voose violence toards niggers or northern men?

ANSER—Bless yoor sole, no. Last fall three niggers did attempt to vote, afore JOE BIGLER got to the polls, and uv course we didn't stand that. It wuz an insult to Southern blood wich we coodent endoor, and they wuz promptly knockt down. One uv em bit back, and the three wuz immejitly pounded over the head with fence-stakes. I believe one uv em died on the spot; another in perhaps half an hour, and tother in the afternoon; but it wuz agreed that it wuzn't the poundin that killed em, but the inflamashen that sot in afterward. AMOS DIBBLE, a Connecticut Yankee, offered his vote at the same election, and he wuz also pounded with a hickory club, and he likewise died. It is possible that others wood hev bin pounded similar, hed not JOE BIGLER and POLLOCK come up just at that time.

QUESTION BY THE COMMISSION—To wat do yoo ascribe the blame for these irregularities?

ANSER—There can't be no doubt ez to where the blame ought to rest. The niggers hev got an insane idea into em, that they are rcely citizens by virtoo uv the 15th amendment, notwithstanding the fact that every justis uv the peece in Kentucky has declared it unconstooshnel and consekently void and uv no effect. They 'bleeve they hev rites ez citizens, and they won't be managed ez they yoosed to be. They insist on bein paid for labor, wich alluz irritates the Southern mind, and they insist upon continyoosly insultin us by offerin their votes, wich ain't to be tolerated for a minit. Ef they would quietly resoom their normal posishen, and let us rool em ez we yoost to, I reshoor yoo there wooden't be no trouble watever. Ez to the Northerners, they are really at the bottom uv the whole trouble. They come down here and buy land, and try to build factrys, and set the niggers wild by hirin uv em, and payin uv em, and they take incendiary periodicals, and do their level best to disorganize things generally, and we can't hev no peece so long ez they are permitted to be here. In all that hez been done our people hev simply acted in self-defence.

ISSAKER GAVITT was eggsamined.

Didn't know wat all this fuss wuz about. Hed helped to skeer the niggers—he liked it. He wuz very fond uv dressin hisself in a mask, and loadin up his shot gun, and goin out with the boys and skeerin uv em. Hed shot half a dozen uv em—it wuz better sport than fox-huntin, coz niggers coodn't dodge into holes and git out uv yoer way and foxes cood. He knowd uv nothin so laffable ez to see a nigger squirmin on the ground, with a charge uv buckshot into him, ceptin one time, when the boys tarred one uv em and sot the tar on fire. Lord, how the cuss run, till the burnin tar yoosed him up! Hed he bin an able-bodied nigger he wood hev run furder, and made more amoozement for us. Things wuz comin to a perty pass when a Southern gentleman cooden't amooze hisself without hevin Federal soljers sent after him.

At this pint I closed the investigashen.

It will be seen that the people uv the Corners hev conductid theirselves ez near like law abidin citizens ez cood be expected under the circumstances. There hez bin wat mite be called violence, but it will be observed that in all cases it wuz either made necsary by the ackshen uv the niggers and northerners, or wuz the billin over uv the exuberant humor uv wich the Southerner hev so great a muchness uv. But in dispite uv this fact, wich is evident and palpable, I spoe these triflin irregularities will be made the pretext for sendin Federal soldiers among us. I spose there will be a compny uv Federal Cavalry stashened at the Corners, wich will compel our citizens to keep ther hands in these degraded belus, and the still wuse northeners, and to treat them ez tho they wuz our ekals?

Good Heavens! Are we livin in a Republic or under an old world despotism? Are we free men or are we Rooshn serfs? Whed think uv these things I reely tremble for popler government.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(wich wuz Postmaster.)

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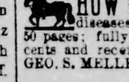

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BLOOMINGTON NUR

Correspondence.

Washington Letters.

THE NEW CONGRESS—THE APPROPRIATION FOR A NEW STATE DEPARTMENT—THE DUTY ON FOREIGN COAL—PEACE—THE NEW LOAN—SCENES—ADMIRAL.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1871.

EDITOR BLADE: The new congress is disposed to make short work of its first session. The Democrats took the initiative in their caucus, and the Republicans "take them at their word." Accordingly on the first day of the session, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Dawes to adjourn over to December on Wednesday, and it was carried by a majority of 147 to 17. But it does not meet with quite so much alacrity in the Senate, and that body, or the Republican members, have a caucus to-day to determine what course shall be pursued on that question.

The capital moving folly was advocated in the House by Gen. Logan, but his speech did not prevent the initiatory measures for another great building, which is to be erected on Seventeenth street to correspond with the Treasury building on Fifteenth street. You may remember that the old State department was swallowed up by the Treasury, and is now a mile away on 14th street in a building erected for an Orphan Asylum. The building, besides being a rented one, is not secure against fire, and the valuable works of that department are not in a satisfactory condition. Hence repeated efforts have been made to have Congress provide for the erection of a new building. But the capital movers have hitherto succeeded in striking out the appropriations for this object, and nothing has been done. But, before the close of the last Congress, an appropriation of half a million was voted through both Houses and has now become a law.

The plan is to erect a great stone building which will, in time, take in, not only the State Department but the War and Navy as well. The splendid building which is devoted to the vast business of the Treasury, extends along Fifteenth street some 500 feet, and has a breadth of 300 feet. On the west, it stretches along the grounds of the Presidential Mansion, making a most classic and ornate boundary on that side, with a beautiful water basin of granite between, from the centre of which, rises a refreshing fountain.

On the other side of the Presidential grounds, fronting on 17th street, is the Navy department, and, adjacent to it, the War department. The new building is intended ultimately, to stretch over both of these and swallow them up; but at present, it is designed to build only the south front, which will not interfere with these buildings as now located, but which will be projected and arranged on about the same scale as the Treasury building, and so much of it be constructed as will, at the earliest possible time, enable the Secretary of State to transfer his office thither. The whole building will cost several millions, and need not be completed for many years; but its location and the first appropriation to begin the work, seems to settle the question of removal, as far as it could be settled by the late Congress.

The House resolution to repeal the duty on foreign coal could not be brought to a vote in the Senate, and was finally postponed, The large majority for taking up the resolution seems to show the truth of the current rumor that the Senate was ready to vote the repeal, and that the fear of the passage of the resolution by the present Congress is one of the reasons for an early adjournment. The Senators who were most conspicuous in opposition to it were Scott, of Pennsylvania, Hamilton and Vickers, of Maryland, and Bowman, of West Virginia.

The words of the Speaker of the House of Representatives sound large in all the civilized nations of Europe; and when he says that "the 42d Congress meets at a period of general content, happiness and prosperity throughout the land; that under the wise administration of the National Government, peace reigns in all our borders; and that the only misunderstanding with any foreign government is, we may hope, in process of honorable, cordial and lasting adjustment," he says what not only interests Europe but America also. The *Star* of this city chimes in with these weighty words, when it says: "It looks now as if Grant would walk over the Presidential track in 1872 without serious opposition. The Democratic managers here are a little inclined to be profane over "Grant's d—d luck;" but whether it is luck or sagacity, he somehow manages to hit the nail square on the head just at the right time."

Senator Sherman, of your State, took the first bond (No. 1) of the new 5 per cent. loan. Mr. Henry Clews has subscribed for a million of the new loan.—This looks as it the loan would be rapidly taken.

In the House the District of Columbia has been enrolled with the territories, and will no longer rank as a district. One of our papers recommends that it be called Columbia, alone, leaving off all qualifying words.

The joining of the old Congress and the new together gives rise to some amusing blunders. In the Senate the Vice-President did not leave his seat, and as soon as he had declared the old congress at an end, turned his attention to organizing the new. Presently the paper from Alabama protesting against the legality of Mr. Goldthwaite's election as Senator was presented, and Mr. Willard Saulesbury, who has been left out in the cold, jumped up and objected to the reception of the paper. On being reminded that he was no longer a member of the Senate, he bowed and said: "I beg pardon! I forgot!" Of course, there was a laugh at his expense. In the House, Mr. Maynard objected to the swearing in of Mr. Waddell. Therefore, Mr. Eldridge called him to order on the ground, that he was not a member, not having been sworn; when half a dozen members reminded him that HE had not been sworn. He at once subsided with a conscious look of injured innocence, which brought down the House.

The bill for putting an end to the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral passed both Houses, but a call was made in the House for the ayes and nays and before the vote was completed the hammer fell and the bill was lost. BUCKEYE.

THE DISTRICT—ITS NEW GOVERNMENT AND THE FUTURE PROSPECTS—CONGRESS—THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS—THE COMMITTEES.

Correspondence of the BLADE.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1871.

The new government ordered by Congress for this district has a wonderfully quickening effect on the population, and the dead calm which has weighed them down for so many years has been converted into a scene of the liveliest activity.—In the county outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, there is a population of some 11,000; but hitherto they have never elected, even a constable or a road-master. There are no townships in the district, and the affairs in the county are managed by a Board called the Levy Court, appointed by the President, which Board has charge of the roads, bridges, taxes, &c., &c.

The new government makes one interest of the whole district. It abolishes the governments of the two cities, dispenses with the Mayors, Aldermen, etc., and provides for dividing the county of Washington into 22 districts, as nearly equal in population as possible, for the election of one delegate each; and these two bodies are to constitute the assembly which is to enact the laws necessary for the government of the District.

The roads, streets, walks, &c., &c., are to be managed by a Board of Public Works, who are instructed by the organic law to assess not more than one-third of the cost of any improvement on the property immediately interested. This board consists of five persons, one of whom is ex-officio the Governor and one a competent engineer.

The Governor, ($3,000) the Secretary, ($2,000) and the Board of Public Works (each $2,500) have all been appointed and entered on their duties. The eleven members of the Council are yet to be appointed; but it is understood that their names will be announced in a few days. Each of the 22 delegate districts will embrace a population of about 5,000, and they are now busily engaged in organizing their forces for the nomination and election of the delegates, to the assembly, and delegates to a central convention for a member of Congress, who must be elected before the 21st of April.

Of course a very large proportion of our voters have come up through the fiery ordeal of slavery, and the election franchise is utterly new to them; but they are enrolling themselves in clubs, holding meetings and rapidly adjusting themselves to the machinery which they are to work, and seem to take to it as naturally as the Irish hordes which have so long governed the city of New York.

It is understood that if we can harmonize and bring out our forces we shall elect our member of Congress and a majority of the delegates. But a very bad feeling has prevailed in Washington, which has been cut up into hostile cliques and opposing interests, with the most deadly antagonisms, and the most selfish objects; and to a stranger, it seems as it all the leaders were petty demagogues of the smallest caliber.

But an attempt to unite these opposing interests promises to be successful. A large meeting, in which they all participated, was held in Washington on Thursday, and the hatchet was formally buried and the pipe of peace officially smoked. Gov. Cooke was present and made a short speech, admirable in tone and full of good points, which was well received, and endorsed by all the factions; and they resolved to walk together in harmony.

Public setiment points to Mr. Riddle as the member of Congress. He is an advocate of ability and a man of worth, who came here originally from Ohio as a member of Congress, and is well known in your State. The Democrats will nominate against him James G. Barrett, a former mayor and an open sympathizer with the late rebellion.

The country will regard the election with very great interest, and it is well understood by most of our business men how largely it concerns the future prosperity and growth of the Capital. The appointments, thus far, have been most acceptable to the District and to the country; and it now looks as if every thing was moving forward to a satisfactory result.

Congress is doing nothing and does not propose to do anything; but the Senate has not concurred in the House resolution to dissolve and go home, but is waiting for some promised communications from the President before fixing on the day of adjournment.

The President's nominations for Commissioners to examine and report on Southern claims does not satisfy the Southern men in this city. They complain that they do not know Judge Alder, do not like Mr. Ferris, and that Senator Howell is narrow and prejudiced.

The House is decidely against the appointment of the committees at this session, and unless something important comes up the most that will be done in that direction is the naming of two or three committees like that on elections, which require to be appointed at once.

Our weather continues to be light and spring-like, with no frost in the ground and only slight frosts at night. The roads are unusually solid for this season of the year. BUCKEYE.

From Puget Sound.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

STEILACOOM, Washington Territory, February 22, 1871.
No. 3.

The readers of our last will recollect we gave in part the account of a trip on Puget Sound during the summer of 1853, yet extending over a space of thirty miles. This trip in an open boat, for want of any other transportation, lasting over a month, gave the writer a better idea of the Sound than he has been able to gather from subsequent trips by the commodious steamers plying now on the Sound and probably repeated fifty times. The freedom of action to "paddle your own canoe" gives an opportunity to examine critically which the tourist can not enjoy that takes a steamer, touching only at the wharves long enough to change the mails and be off again.

But to our narrative. The Narrows heretofore spoken of is a channel four miles long and one wide, connecting the waters just described, with those lying to the north. A full spring tide drawing through this narrow passage, with the accumulated waters that have filled all the numerous bays above, form a current which is next to irresistible for a small boat. It was here that we encountered our first "tide rip." I had noticed that each stroke of the oar seemed to send us whizzing on our way, and that our little craft had a constant tendency to turn first to the right and then to the left, taking the tortuous course of one of those rich specimens of humanity just issuing from a rumseller's haunt, until suddenly the water seemed to rise with us, bursting into foam, driving the spray over us, as though the foundations of the great deep were broken up around us. This disturbance did not extend over but a few square rods, and struck us with such concentrated force that we were ready to ascribe it to some huge inhabitant of these strange waters. We were no sooner out of one than we dived into another, if possible of greater violence than the first, all the time moving along with almost railroad speed and wondering in our minds what would come next. Once fairly in this current no other course is practicable but to go with it. The shores here are bold, on the one side perpendicular, on the other nearly so, and both very high and uninviting. After passing "Point Defiance," the waters are more open, and the current less rapid.

We were filled with admiration and wonder at the beautiful sight before us, whilst traversing this region. The invigorating atmosphere, the beautiful scenery in the distance, soon unfolded to our view, Mt. Hood, St. Helens, Rainier and Baker, of the Cascade range, with the higher peaks often enveloped in the clouds, and the Olympian mountains of the coast range, all clothed in perpetual snow, with a dark green ground of the landscape intervening of timber—timber here, timber there, timber everywhere. In the nearer view, the stately fir, the somber hemlock or the sprightly cedar, diversifies the aspect, or in other places, so intermingle as to form an intermediate shade, with here and there an alder in its proverbial leaning in secure attitude, or the maple or ash, scrubby and stinted in growth as compared with the others, all underlaid with the same everlasting green of the salal, the huckleberry, or an undergrowth of young fir and cedar, with the mossy-covered ground, and the still more mossy-covered trunks and limbs of the timber—all tend to open up new scenes as one advances into this world of water and land. Still nearer the beautiful gravelly beach takes the place of the offensive mud flat, and instead of the slimy mass of the latter, a nice clean variety of pebbles and shells, the remains of other days, furnish a never ending pleasant walk to the seeker for curiosities.

Continuing our voyage north from the Narrows, we find ourselves in an irregular sloped channel, in some places but two or three miles wide, and at other points as much as eight, the whole averaging six miles in width, which we are able to follow for twenty miles. Other channels run nearly parallel to the one we traversed, enclosing islands and forming a labyrinth of navigable waters, such as is afforded no where else on the coast, and in which we find ourselves lost in amazement at its extent and grandeur.

Landing at a point on Whesly's Island at the Northern outlet to this channel we were agreeably surprised at seeing rich prairies of the very best quality of soil and equaling anything found in the Mississippi valley. The Fuca Strait was before us, and at this point widens out into a large open bay near fifteen miles in extent, and we dare not proceed farther in our frail craft. Enough had been seen to satisfy us that we need go no farther; that the elements of wealth and future greatness are here, and that we are satisfied to cast our lot upon the shores of Puget Sound.

The first question that engages the attention of a new settler is shelter for his family. We found the material for cheap houses abundant everywhere, and several different kinds, all of which are as plenty now as then, with the additional facilities for obtaining lumber, brick and lime at a moderate cost now, which could scarcely be obtained then at any price. Upon almost every quarter section of the fir timbered lands are found groves of small fir that spring up and grow where the larger timber has been burned off. These generally grow in thickets and run up very tall and straight, usually holding their size well up to the top. Selections can be made of any size, from poles of two inches in diameter and twenty feet long, to those of ten inches and eighty feet in length. It was out of this material our first house was built, and the spaces between the logs filled in with moss that abounds in the country and found upon the limbs of the trees and undergrowth. The "Oregon Cedar" furnished the material for the roofing. This tree is found in the fir forests and in ravines, and makes excellent shingles and clap-boards. Some of the finer specimens of this timber are not excelled anywhere for beauty of cut and excellence of finish. A neighbor, an early settler and a mechanic, built a house twenty-four by thirty-six feet out of one tree; siding, ceiling, flooring, roofing, all dressed up neatly, the flooring and ceiling, tongued and grooved, as neatly as if sawed, the whole of it split out with the axe and froe. Much of this timber however, works bad except for sawed lumber. In certain localities the fir and spruce are used instead of the cedar, but are inferior to it.

Building material is not only abundant for the rude temporary shelter for the immigrants, but exists in vast quantities and various qualities suitable for the erection of the stateliest mansions of the wealthy. An excellent and durable sand stone is found with the coal deposits and in other localities besides. Lime is supplied in great abundance and cheap from the quarries found on San Juan and Orcus Islands near our Northern boundary. Cement beds exist although not developed. Brick are now supplied at rates in accordance with the price of labor, as the material is not lacking with which to manufacture them.

Logs and clay were used for our first chimney with clay and cobble stone for the jams and backwall of the fire place. This mode is yet much practiced in the newer settlements in consequence of the convenience of obtaining the material.

This first structure with its 7x9 six light windows, its rough door and creaking hinges, its welcome shelter and merry hearth stone, has long since been reduced to a pile of ruins by the ruthless hands of the savages, during the Indian war that swept over the land in 1856, and that not only destroyed the improvements but almost extinguished the hopes of the settlers, but carried off some of our most valueded lives. Yet the recollections of that early home, the comforts and independence, the wild and romantic scenery, with the abundant trials and hardships will never be effaced from my mind. Those coming to Puget Sound now will find the same scenery, the same wildness in many places, but the conveniences for an early start are entirely different now to what they were then. LORGAN.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST.—This favorite monthly musical periodical is increasing in value every number. It has attained a very large circulation, and wherever it gets a foothold it becomes a necessity. It gives in each number thirteen pages of new music, vocal and instrumental, besides twenty-four columns of choice reading matter, and all for $1 per year. Address W. W. WHITNEY, Toledo, Ohio.

CHICKERING PIANOS.—It affords us pleasure to call attention to the card of MESSRS. WHITNEY & CURRIER, of the "PALACE OF MUSIC," which appears elsewhere in our columns this week. They have the largest and most complete music rooms west of New York, and as they *buy for cash* exclusively they are prepared to sell Pianos at the lowest rates. We know them to be reliable men, and those who patronize them will be honorably and liberally dealt with.

TO THE CHAPLAINS OF OHIO.—Within the last few days I have received letters from some of the Ohio chaplains, favoring a Convention of Chaplains, for the purpose of collecting and preserving by some suitable means the observations and experiences of the several chaplains during the late war in the United States. All chaplains desiring such a convention, at such time and place as may be thought most convenient, will please write to the undersigned at their earliest convenience. L. F. DRAKE,
Bourneville, Ross Co., O.

WHITNEY'S TEN CENT MUSICAL SERIES.—Three pieces of music for ten cents. See the list on 3d page. Select what you want and enclose amount to W. W. WHITNEY, Toledo, Ohio.

TO OUR FARMER READERS.—We call the special attention of our Farmer friends to the advertisement of the Sulky Mower and Reaper on 4th page. The Sulky has been submitted to every conceivable test and has been invariably triumphant. We have seen it work in all kinds of fields, in all kinds of grass and grain, and believe firmly that it is, all things considered, the best and most satisfactory machine in use. It is simple in construction, wonderfully strong; it runs easily and requires but little care. There are a hundred valuable points in it to which we have not the space to refer. We advise all our friends who contemplate the purchase of a machine this season to send to the Toledo Agricultural Works, Toledo, Ohio, for a descriptive pamphlet of the Sulky, for we know that once understood it will take the place it is entitled to. Of all the machines sold last year there has never been a complaint. The company want agents and invite correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

[Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1870, by D. W. Ramsdell & Co., in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.]

HALF A MILLION FARMERS

Will read this notice in the next thirty days. Every tiller of the soil who has not already received, direct from us, the genuine Ramsdell Norway Oats, can be assured of making money by sending at once for our *New Credit Offer*. It is the easiest way to pay off mortgages, or build a new house in the world. *Satisfaction guaranteed.* We publish a few letters and extracts showing what has been done, and referring to

The Profit, The Yield The Quality, The Straw,

My only purchase of Norway Oats was 60 grains from Mr. Ramsdell, four years ago, at a cost of sixty-five cents. From this I have sold to Ramsdell & Co., in two years, $8,000 worth, besides considerable disposed of among my friends. The yield is more than double that of any other kind I have grown, and of excellent quality. The straw makes feed equal to hay, which pays for the seed many times. I would rather pay $50 a bushel for this seed than sow other oats. I can safely endorse all that has been said in their favor, and the fair and honorable dealings of the introducers of this great improvement.
J. E BLAKE, Granville, Ill.

Dec. 21, 1870.
After a fair and thorough experiment with both the Norways and other oats, we are satisfied that they are worth 25 per cent. more for feed, and we consider the straw equal to hay.
C. E. & D. THOMAS, Laporte, Ind.

Dec. 15, 1870.
I have raised a quantity of Norway Oats under contract of D. W. Ramsdell & Co., the past season. I am satisfied that they will yield four times as much as any other known oat, from same quantity of seed. I am feeding the straw to my horses, and find they prefer it to my best hay. I can also testify to the upright manner of Ramsdell & Co.'s dealing with me, and shall be glad to grow seed for them another year.
E. D. WOODING, Dixon, Ill.

Last year I strongly urged our farmers to put in Norway Oats. Those who did so, believe as I do, that the straw more than pays the cost of seed — Several in this section bought counterfeit seed, and were determined to denounce them as a humbug, until I showed them the difference by comparison with my grain. If the farmers understood this matter as it really is, other oats would soon go out of use. The price is nothing compared to to the immediate benefit if you get the genuine.
O. [illegible]RRY, Fond du Lac.

The farmers in this State, who have grown seed for you, are enthusiastic in praise of the Norway oats. I can send you hundreds of testimonials if you wish. Have taken up 10,000 bushels of contracted seed in the past ten days, and shall take in as much more, the first week in January.
DR. J. S. CRAM, Indianapolis, Ind., January 27, 1870.

"From 12 bushels of your Norway seed I have harvested 700 bushels, from 16 bushels white Dutch oats I harvested 180 bushels. Soil and treatment equal.
L. D. WOODBURY, Mazeppa, Minn.

"Some writer says the Norways are nothing but the old Tartarian oat. Such an assertion does no credit to his intelligence, to say the least. The resemblance is about as near as that of a sheep and a goat." W. H. WILSON, Buffalo, N.Y.

"Ramsdell & Co., have taken up their contracts in this section, much to the relief of the farmers in there hard times. One farmer received $4,300 for his crop. This grain is attracting much attention in this section.
L. M. NEYE, Cleveland, Ohio.

"They are literally giant cereals, and their introduction a marked event in our agricultural history. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

"Ramsdell & Co. have paid me for my seed, according to contract. Had I been obliged to sell at market price of seed oats, it would still have been the best investment I have made in ten years. I. L. ROLLINS.

"They are a perfect godsend. Straw worth four times cost of seed. D. C. KEYSER.

"The Norway oats have full meats, not half hulls like the Surprise." JNO. D. SWEET.

"Yield from four acres of Norways more than from eleven acres of common oats. Could have sold them at $5 per bushel had not Ramsdell taken them according to certificate."
A. R. VAN VICHTEN.

"They are destined to more abundantly reward the labors of the husbandman, and add to the wealth of the Republic."—New York Tribune.

"The yield in many instances have been enormous."—American Agriculturist.

"The testimony is largely in their favor."—Moore's Rural New Yorker.

"Ramsdell & Co. are fulfilling all their contracts, and selling the genuine Norway oats."—Lacon (Ill.) Journal.

"A train of cars, loaded with Norway oats from D. W. Ramsdell & Co., lately passed over the Pacific railroad bound for San Francisco."—Chicago Sun.

OUR BUSINESS

We are now engaged in taking up the third crop of Norway oats grown for us by the farmers, as will be seen by the accompanying affidavit. We can furnish the names and addresses of several thousand farmers who have co-operated with us in raising seed, every one of which will testify to the fact that the result has been most satisfactory and profitable.

OFFICE OF D. W. RAMSDELL & Co., 42 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

This is to certify that we have taken up over 150,000 bushels of the Norway Oats grown for us the past season, under certificates of purchase made with the farmers at time of selling the seed.
D. W. RAMSDELL & CO.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.
On the ninth day of January, A. D., 1871, personally appeared before me William H. H. Jones, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said that he is a member of the firm of D. W. Ramsdell & Co., and that the foregoing certificate is true.
WM. HOPKINS, Notary Public.

In addition to the references we have heretofore published, we give the following certificates for the benefit of those farmers, not already familiar with the character of our business, who may wish to take advantage of the liberal offer we are now making.

OFFICE OF BRETT, FAIRCHILD & Co., 116 Fulton St., N. Y., Dec. 1, 1870.

Business transactions of considerable magnitude with D. W. Ramsdell & Co., enables us to testify understandingly to their ability, integrity and responsibility.
BRETT, FAIRCHILD & CO.

OFFICE NEW YORK AND NORMANS CO., 5 Dey St., N. Y., Nov. 1, 1870.

From a long acquaintance and extensive dealings with the Messrs. D. W. Ramsdell & Co., I take great pleasure in stating that I have found them honorable in business, and consider them abundantly responsible in any obligations they may assume.
T. I. PAYNE, President.

ADVERTISING AGENCY OF J. M. EMERSON, 37 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1870.

This is to certify that I have done about sixty thousand dollars worth of advertising for D. W. Ramsdell & Co. in the past year, and I have invariably found them prompt and honorable, cheerfully recommend their entire responsibility
J. M. EMERSON.

237 AND 239 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1, 1870.

MESSRS. D. W. Ramsdell & Co., are doing a large and profitable business, and I believe them to be reliable in every respect. I take pleasure in recommending them to the farmers of the West.
W. J. ELLINWOOD.

Superintendent Chicago Seed Company.

U. S. CHEMICAL ENGINE Co., 56 La Salle St., Chicago, Dec. 2d, 1870.

From a long acquaintance with D. W. Ramsdell & Co., introducers of the Norway Oats, I can testify to their ability in the conduct of their extensive business, and regard them as reliable and perfectly responsible THOMAS TRIPP.

CAUTION.

Farmers must be careful not to be imposed upon in the purchase of seed. Have nothing to do with oats raised from seed sold last year by Marshall, of Cincinnati, or Boyer & Co., of Pennsylvania.

Hough & Church, of Knoxville, Tenn., Williams & Co., of Philadelphia, and Lord & Co., of Buffalo, are not our agents, any circulars they may send you to the contrary notwithstanding.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Farmers who grew seed for us last year and have not already reported the quantity, are requested to do so at once.

Before buying any seed oats of any kind, send to us for our *great offer*. No risk, and a profitable crop guaranteed. Address

D. W. RAMSDELL & CO.,
42 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill.,
610 North Fifth st., St. Louis Mo.
Or 416 Davis st., San Francisco, Cal.
jan26w14t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW DISCOVERY
In Chemical and Medical Science.
DR. E. F. GARVIN'S
SOLUTION & COMPOUND ELIXIR OF TAR

FIRST AND ONLY SOLUTION ever made in one mixture of **ALL THE TWELVE** valuable active principles of the well known curative agent.

Pine Tree Tar,

UNEQUALED in Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Cures Without Fail

A recent cold in three to six hours, and also by its VITALISING, PURIFYING and STIMULATING effects upon the general System, is remarkably efficacious in all

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Including Scrofula and Eruptions of the skin, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, Heart Disease and General Debility

ONE TRIAL CONVINCES!

ALSO, A
Volatile Solution of Tar

For INHALATION without application of HEAT. A remarkably VALUABLE discovery as the whole apparatus can be carried in the vest pocket, ready at any time for the most effectual and positively curative use in

All Diseases of the NOSE, THROAT and LUNGS.

THE COMPOUND
Tar and Mandrake Pill

for use in connection with the ELIXIR TAR is a combination of TWO most valuable ALTERATIVE Medicines known in the Profession, and renders this Pill without exception the very best ever offered.

Send for Circular of **POSITIVE CURES** to your Druggist, or to

L. F. HYDE & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
110 E. 22, St. New York.
march16w13t-382(1)

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
8 Jauncey Court, 39 Wall Street.

OUR "ANNUAL FINANCIAL CIRCULARS" Will be ready on March 1.

We furnish those, together with those issued since 1860, GRATUITOUSLY TO OUR CUSTOMERS ONLY. To others the price is $5 for the set, or $1 per copy for the "FINANCIAL CIRCULAR OF 1871." and $1 per copy for the "BOND CIRCULAR".

The object sought in these Circulars is to condense in as compact a shape as possible all needed information concerning securities bought and sold at the New York Stock Exchange, and also of Current Railroad Bonds.
mar16w1t.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT
BY THE
MILWAUKEE MUSICAL SOCIETY,
AT
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
ON
Wednesday Evening April 26, 1871.
$80,000
IN
CASH PRIZES,
To be distributed as follows:

GREENBACKS!

ONE GIFT,	$25,000	$25,000
1 Gift,	$5,000	$5,000
5 Gifts,	1,000	5,000
20 Gifts,	500	10,000
50 Gifts,	100	5,000
100 Gifts,	50	5,000
500 Gifts,	20	10,000
1,500 Gifts,	10	15,000
2,177	- - -	$80,000

100,000 Tickets
ARE TO BE SOLD
At $2.00 Each.

The drawing of prizes will take place immediately after the Concert, and will be conducted by the following gentlemen who act as Drawing Committee:

Hon ALEXANDER MITCHELL, President M & St P RR.; J HENRY INBUSCH, Esq., of Inbusch, Bros; R P OREB, Esq., of Ricker, Ober & Co.; GUIDO PFISTER, Esq., of G Pfister; GEO WALLEN, Esq., of Wisconsin Leather Co.; CHRISTIAN WAHL, Esq., of Christian, Wahl & Co.; ANGUS SMITH Esq., of Angus Smith & Co., Hon. EDWARD O'NEILL, President Bank of Commerce; L R DURAND, Esq., of Leffenstein & Durand; S S MERRILL, Esq., Gen Manager M & St P RR.; M L MORAWETZ Esq., of G Bremer & Co.; JOHN E. EDDIE, Esq., of Smith, Chandler & Co.; Hon H L PALMER, Attorney; A V H CARPENTER, Esq., Gen Ticket Agent, M & St. P R R.

This Grand Concert has been arranged in order to relieve the financial necessities of the Milwaukee Musicial Society, an institution now in the twenty-first year of its existence, and well known for its laudable efforts towards the development of musical taste. The plan has been projected, and is fully endorsed by the leading business men of the North-west, and as nearly 50,000 tickets have already been disposed of, the complete success of the undertaking is now fully assured.

All prizes will be paid on the day after drawing, and the list of awards will be announced in all the principal cities of the Union.

WM H JACOBS,
President Milwaukee Musical Society.
EMIL WALLBER,
Secretary Milwaukee Musical Society.
T L BAKER, Esq, Treasurer.

H. N. HEMPSTED, Milwaukee,
IS THE
AUTHORIZED GENERAL AGENT.
Principal Agency in New York.
J. SCHUBERTH & CO., Music Dealers,
826 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Also 610 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
mch16w2t2

$1000 SALARY to Agents! Sample Free. Send stamp. S. FOSTER & CO., Union City Mich. mar16w4t*

UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO.
HAVE A
Land Grant Direct from the Government
—OF—
12,000,000 Acres
—OF THE—
Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

2,000,000 acres choice farming lands on the line of the road, in the
STATE OF NEBRASKA.
In the
GREAT PLATTE VALLEY.

Now for sale, for cash or credit at low rates of interest. Those lands are near the 41st parallel of North Latitude, in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain growing and stock raising are as equalled by any in the United States.

Convenient to market both east and west. Prices range from $3 50 to $10 00 per acre.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
To Settlers with limited means.
2,500,000 ACRES
Rich government lands along the road between
OMAHA AND NORTH PLATTE.
Surveyed and opened for entry under the Homestead and Preemption laws, and can be taken by
ACTUAL SETTLERS ONLY.

An opportunity never before presented for securing homes near a great Railroad with all the conveniences of an old settled country. New edition of descriptive pamphlets with maps, now ready and sent free to all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe. Address
O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner,
U P R R Co., Omaha, Neb.
jan6w13t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$100 A MONTH.—Agents wanted, Male or Female, that can earn from $55 to $100 a month at their own homes, and all expenses paid. For full particulars address, with two stamps, E. E. LOCKWOOD, Detroit, Mich. mar16w1t*

HUNTING, Trapping and Fishing. All about it SENT FREE, address "HUNTER" Hinsdale, N. H. mar16w4t 73

FUN! FUN!—The "Yankee Clipper" is the Wittiest, Jolliest, Spiciest and best Comic paper published. Only 30c. a year, and one doz. Oroide Gold pens *free* to every subscriber. Subscribe for it NOW, it will pay. Cheapest paper in the world. Specimens 5c. Address "Clipper," Erie, Mich. mar16w1t-182

AGENTS wanted for new and standard popular illustrated books. Active men and women can secure steady employment with large salaries. W. T. KEENER, Publisher, Chicago, Ill. mar16w4t-181

RICH, RARE & RACY READING, Wit, humor fun. Sent free, address BANNER, Hinsdale, N. H mar16w4t 73

$175 in goods advanced to active honest men to start in business with ROBINSON BRO'S Chicago, Ill. mch16w2t-181

SOMETHING NEW!
FROM WALTHAM.
A Boy's Watch!
That will suit every one.

This Watch, which is of a smaller size than the other Waltham Watches, has just been introduced, and, although called the Boy's Watch on account of its size, is destined to have a wide and universal sale.

It is finely finished, of substantial construction and contains all the recent improvements. Its low price and neat appearance will commend it to a large class of persons who have been deterred from purchasing Waltham Watches heretofore on account of their large size.

Our Illustrated Price-List describes this and all other Waltham Watches in detail, gives weight and quality of the cases, with prices of each, and explains our plan of sending watches to all parts of the country, without risk to the purchaser.

Send for the Price-List, and state that you saw this in the TOLEDO BLADE.

HOWARD & CO.,
865 Broadway, N. Y.

Since February 1st we have made considerable reductions in the price of all these Watches. All orders received after this date will be filled at the reduced prices. mar16w1t 362

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.

NEEDLES for all Sewing Machines sent by mail free of Postage. 6 Needles 50 c. $1 per doz. Send name of machine accompanied by cash to L. D. MIDDLETON, Ligonier, Indiana. mar16w1emo

MULTUM IN PARVO!—AGENTS.—Enclose stamp for sample and circular. Address G. P. HAYES, Rochester, N. H. mch16w2t*

HARPER BROTHERS, New York, Have Just Published:

I.
TODD'S
Apple Culturist!

The Apple Culturist. A Complete Treatise for the Practical Pomologist. To Aid in Propagating the Apple and Cultivating and Managing Orchards. Illustrated with Engravings of Fruit, Young and Old Trees, and Mechanical Devices employed in Connection with Orchards and the Management of Apples. By Sereno Edwards Todd, author of "Young Farmer's Manual," &c. 12mo, Cloth, $1 50.

A book which farmers will find of immense practical value. In an easy, familiar style, the author treats of every branch of the subject, from the laying out of an orchard to the harvesting and storage of the fruit. He has aimed to make his work a complete manual of practical information, and to tell every thing the farmer needs to know in regard to planting, budding, grafting, pruning, and all that relates to the care of apple-trees, the best means for improving varieties, etc. A large number of illustrations and a comprehensive summary of the general principles of practical pomology are features which add greatly to its interest and value.

II.
OUR GIRLS.
BY DIO LEWIS, A.M., M.D.
12mo, Cloth, $1 50.

The book not only deserves to be read, however, it will be read because it is full of interest, concerning itself, as it does, with such matters as girls' boots and shoes; how girls should walk; how neck and short sleeves; outrages upon the body; stockings supporters; why are women so small; idleness among girls; sunshine and health; a word about baths; what you should eat; how to manage a cold; fat and thin girls, etc., etc.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Dr. Lewis is well known as an acute observer, a man of great practical sagacity in sanitary reform and a lively and brilliant writer upon medical subjects.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Dr. Dio Lewis has inaugurated a new era in American education.—*N. Y. Independent.*

There is revolution in his clear-headed enthusiasm.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

If Americans would listen to George Combe and our countryman Dio Lewis, they would become a wiser, better and happier people.—HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

☞ Harper & Brothers will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.
mch11d&w1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW IS THE TIME

When people are turning their attention to burning COAL IN COOKING STOVES and nothing is so desirable to a neat and tidy housekeeper as a stove that with EXCELLENT BAKING QUALITIES, is the CLEANEST, MOST DURABLE, and GENERALLY CONVENIENT.

As evidence that our

FOR COAL AND WOOD

are what is required, we have only to state that

23,859,

have been sold in the Western and Southern States, awarded the First Premium,

The Large Silver Medal,

at the Cincinnati Exposition of 1870.

Wm Reser & Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
mar16w13t

GIVEN AWAY!

A Beautiful Chromo
A Beautiful Chromo
A Beautiful Chromo
A Beautiful Chromo
A Beautiful Chromo
A Beautiful Chromo
or
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

This Chromo is eleven by fourteen inches, beautifully executed, and pronounced the best picture of him ever made.

This Chromo is published by the ADVANCE, and is given for

ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS,
ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION FOR THREE YEARS
ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION AND THREE DOLLARS CASH ADDITIONAL, or
ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION FOR TWO YEARS AND TWO DOLLARS CASH ADDITIONAL.

Subscription price, $2 50 per year. Price of Chromo, $6, (can be framed in neat gilt for $3 and upwards.)

THE ADVANCE occupies the very front rank of religious papers.

It is a most complete Family Paper, containing in its columns something for every member of the household.

Agricultural, Commercial, Scientific, Literary, Sunday School and Children Departments carefully and ably edited.

Able articles from the soundest thinkers and most popular writers.

Summary of current news for the week.

Church news from all denominations, and from every section of the country, full and fresh.

Candid and independent editorials on the practical questions of the day.

Regular correspondence from Washington, New York, Europe and various parts of the country.

THE ADVANCE within the three years and a little over of its existence, has attained a character, circulation and influence rarely achieved in a long series of years.

THE ADVANCE has the very best commendations from leading men all over the country. Specimen copies sent free.

TERMS: $2 50 per annum. To Clergymen $2.

ADVANCE COMPANY,
mar16w1w CHICAGO, ILL.

$50,000.00 TO BE GIVEN AWAY!
GREAT PREMIUM!
MAP AND BOOK SALE.
20,000 Premiums worth from $1 to $15,000 each.

An honorable sale in every respect, endorsed by the leading men of Northern Ohio. Pamphlets giving full description of Map, Books and Premiums, mailed free. Address,
Dickinson, Kinney & Wilson,
mar16w4t—8606 Painesville, O.

$100,000 A YEAR to Patent Right dealers. A book of

Our Young Folks.

POOR.

BY MRS EMILY J. BUGBEE.

Hands in his pockets,
Whistling a tune;
Poor little Tommy,
Merry as June.
Poverty dowers him,
What does he care?
Happy in sunshine,
Happy in air.
Healthful and buoyant,
He does not know
That he inherits
Sorrow and woe.
Sharing the little
Others can give,
He is contented
To be and live.
Out of his childhood,
Meager and bare,
He will be going
To do and dare.
Ever above him
Angels may bend,
And God be father,
Brother, and friend.

THE PUREST PEARL.

Beside the church door, a weary and lone,
A blind woman sat on the cold door stone;
The wind was bitter, the snow fell fast,
And a mocking voice in the fitful blast
Seemed ever to echo her moaning cry,
As she begged her alms of the passers by;
"Have pity on me, have pity, I pray;
My back is bent and my hair is gray."

The bells were ringing the hour of prayer,
And many good people were gathered there,
But covered with furs and mantles warm,
They hurried past through the wintry storm.

Some were hoping their souls to save,
And some were thinking of death and the grave,
And, alas! they had no time to heed
The poor soul asking for charity's meed.
And some were blooming with beauty's grace,
But closely muffled in veils of lace;
They saw not the sorrow, they heard not the moan
Of her who sat on the cold door stone.

At last came one of noble name,
By the city counted the wealthiest dame,
And the pearls that o'er her neck were strung
She proudly there to the beggar flung.

Then followed a maiden young and fair,
Adorned with clusters of golden hair;
But her dress was thin, and scanty, and worn,
Not even the beggar's seemed more forlorn.
With a tearful look and a pitying sigh,
She whispered soft, "No jewels have I—
But I give you my prayers, good friend," said she,
"And surely I know God listens to me."

On the poor white hand, so shrunken and small,
The poor woman felt a tear-drop fall,
Then kissed it and said to the weeping girl,
"It is you who have given the purest pearl."

ABOUT A LITTLE GIRL WHO WISHED HERSELF A BIRD OR A BUTTERFLY.

BY KATE SUTHERLAND.

"If I were a bird or a butterfly!" said Nellie Gray, as she turned over the pages of a picture-book.

"What then? asked a voice near her.

"Oh! It's you, aunty?" Nelly started with a look of surprise, as she spoke, "I didn't know you were in the room."

"I only came in this moment. But what about the bird and butterfly, dear? I should think, from your tone of voice, that you envied them."

"So I do, sometimes—they are so free and happy. It's all holiday with them; no hard tasks nor tiresome work."

"Why, Nelly, dear!"

"Well, aunty, I've thought it many and many a time, and now I've said it. I s'pose it's wicked, but I can't help it it it is."

"No, not wicked, but foolish," said Aunt Carrie.

"What is wicked, aunty? I'd just like to know."

"It is wicked to break God's commandments—to blaspheme, to steal, to kill, to bear false witness, to covet, or do any evil thing to your neighbor."

"Oh! Then it isn't wicked to wish myself a bird or a butterfly."

"Only foolish, not wicked."

"I'm glad it isn't wicked, aunty," said Nelly, drawing a long breath of relief, "for I want to be a good little girl; but Becky Jones is always saying to me, 'Oh, don't do this! it's wicked' and, 'Oh, don't say that! its wicked,' until I'm so worried and kind of tangled up that I don't sometimes care what I do or say. 'If that's wicked,' I said to her yesterday, as we came home from Sunday-school, 'then I'm wicked, and I don't care if I am.'"

"What was it that she called wicked?" asked Aunt Carrie.

"I pulled off my shoes and stockings, and sat down and put my feet in the beautiful water. Oh, it was so cool and clear! And then she cried out, 'Oh, you naughty girl! that's wicked!' And when I climbed over the fence to chase a butterfly and get some laurel blossoms, she said, 'You wicked little thing!' but she took a bunch of the flowers when I gave them to her; and I couldn't help thinking that if it was wicked in me to pull them, it must be wicked in her to take them. How is that, aunty?"

"Well, I should say," replied Aunt Carrie, "that if there was anything wicked about your getting the flowers, Becky shared your wickedness in taking them."

"Just my own thought. But what about it, aunty? Is it wicked to put your feet in the water or to pull a flower on Sunday?"

"It is wicked to think evil or to do evil," said Aunt Carrie.

"Oh yes, I know that. I must not steal, or kill, or bear false witness; and it's just as bad to do any of these things on week days as on Sundays. But there's a commandment about Sunday, you know, Aunty. We must remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. And it's just here that I'm puzzled."

"What is the puzzle?"

"I don't know what keeping it holy means. Is it holy to look solemn and scold little children if they happen to laugh, or look at a picture book, or jump and run about?"

"Who does that, Carrie?"

"Becky Jones' mother. Oh dear! I wouldn't live in her house for all the gold in the world. Is that the way to keep the Sabbath holy?"

"It isn't my way," said Aunt Carrie, smiling.

"No indeed," answered the little girl, "I guess it isn't your way! And you're as good as Mrs. Jones, and a great deal better. But aunty dear, what does it mean? How are we to keep the Sabbath holy?"

"We keep it holy when we put away evil thoughts and selfish feelings, and do good to others as we have opportunity."

"But shouldn't we do that every day, aunty?"

"Yes, dear; but on Sunday we are free from the cares and duties of worldly life, and have time to give our thoughts more directly to higher and purer things. On that day we pause in the work, the care, the hurry and bustle of life, and have rest for both mind and body. We make the day sacred to other things than toil and study buying and selling and getting gain. We have time to care for our souls that are to live for ever; and we make the day holy when we think about God and his divine teachings, and sincerely desire to do his will. In doing good to our neighbors on that day we keep it holy; and we keep it holy when we put away mere worldly cares and anxieties, trusting in God that he will make all things work together for our good, if we keep his law.

"We need not be solemn, nor wear forbidding faces," continued Aunt Carrie, "in order to keep the Sabbath day holy. We may gather the flowers, whose beauty and perfume tell us of Him who made them, if we will; and put our white feet in the crystal water, pure and refreshing as truth. We may walk abroad and see God in his beautiful works; we may be cheerful, and laugh if we are glad at heart. But we may not sin."

"Oh, I'm glad it isn't wicked to pull flowers and chase butterflies on Sunday!" said Nelly, taking a deep breath, like one who feels a great weight suddenly removed. "If Sunday is the Lord's day, it seems to me it ought to be the happiest day of all the week; but I'm sure if I lived with Mrs. Jones, I'd be sorry when it came, and glad when it was over."

"The good Lord," answered Aunt Carrie, "is never displeased with us for being happy. He doesn't want us to put on sad faces and make Sunday, or any other day, gloomy. Sunday is one of his good gifts to men, and he wishes us to use it in all ways, innocently, that will lead us to forget the world and its common cares, and make us think of him as our loving Father and Friend."

"And there isn't anything wicked in wishing myself a bird or a butterfly," said Nelly, "for that isn't breaking a commandment or doing harm to any one. It is only foolish, you said."

"I said it was foolish," replied Aunt Carrie, "but I'll use another word—thoughtless. We say a good many things without thinking, that we do not really mean. And yet these foolish or thoughtless things, as we call them, are not always mere idle words."

"Were mine idle words, aunty?" asked Nelly.

"Why did you say them?"

"Oh, because I was so tired with my hard lessons; and when I looked at this little picture and thought of the fields and flowers, and bright water, I wished myself a bird or a butterfly, that I might be among them."

"That is, you were longing for rest and change. The task was so hard that you had grown weary. No, I will not call them idle words, my dear; but only your way of saying what we all some times say when overburdened with work or care. We want rest and change, and often long for it as much as you longed just now for the garden and fields."

"And it isn't wicked to have such feelings, aunty?"

"No, dear. He who made us knew that we would have them."

"Did he?"

"Oh, yes; and in his love for us, he set apart one day in every seven, in which we could have rest for the body and refreshment for the mind. He gave to men the blessed Sabbath, that it might be the sweetest, happiest and best day in all the week. Your wish to be a bird or a butterfly came of your longing for change and rest, for that higher and purer life of which the Sabbath is not only a symbol, but the means whereby it is gained."

"Thank you, aunty dear," said Nelly. "I feel so much better now. I don't understand it all, but maybe I will when I'm older; but I'm glad it is not wicked to wish myself a bird sometimes, when I'm tired of sitting in my room studying hard lessons; or wicked to pull flowers and run about in the fields and garden on Sunday, if I feel like it. Oh, I shall enjoy the Sundays so much more now, and thank God for them!"

Charlie's Account.

Little Charles was at school, and though just twelve years old, he was head of the class in arithmetic. His father had come home from his work, his mother was out that evening visiting a neighbor whose boy was very ill of inflammation of the lungs. Charles, sitting with his slate, on a stool near his father, said:

"Now, do please give me an account, and you will see how soon I will do it?"

"Well, I will," his father replied.

"Are you ready? A rich lady once found lying at her door, one summer morning, a little baby wrapped in an old shawl. She could not find who laid it there; but she resolved to rear it, and gave it out to nurse, keeping an account of all it cost her. When the little baby had grown up a fine boy of twelve years of age, she wrote the account thus:

A nurse for three years, at $100	$ 300
Clothes for twelve years, at $20	240
Food for twelve years at $50	600
Lodging for twelve years, at $25	300
Teaching, books, etc., for six years, $10	60
Doctor and medicines, three times	25
	$1,525

"Now, tell me the sum of it."

Charles, after a little explanation, set to, and by multiplying, found out the figures marked opposite each article, and adding, found that the little baby had cost the lady $1,525.

"How much money!" the boy exclaimed.

"Yes, it is indeed, Charles," said the father. "Do you think you could pay as much?"

"Oh, no! I have just one half-crown grandpapa gave me."

"Well, but, my by, do you know you have to pay all that, and much more, to a kind lady?"

Charles started.

"Yes! Are you not just twelve years old; and what kind lady nursed you, clothed and taught you? I thought Charles forgot who did all this for him when he put on a sulky face this morning, and went so slowly on mamma's errand to the baker!"

The little face was bent downward and covered with blushes.

"Let me see your account, Charles; there is something more to put down. For twelve years mamma has loved you, watched over you, prayed for you. No money can tell how much that love and these prayers are worth! When you grow up you might pay the $1,525; but how will you pay mamma for her love?"

Charles' eyes filled with tears.

"I will not behave so again! I can never pay her what I have cost her!"

When mamma came home Charles showed her the account.

She kissed him, and said, "Oh! if my Charles grows to be a good man, I shall be well paid for all.—*Sunday School Star.*

The Worth of Knowledge.

Here is a pleasant incident that shows the worth of knowledge: Frank was playing about the well curb with his bright new pensnife in his hand, when, to his great sorrow, he dropped the knife into the depths below. He heard it ringing and saw it glancing down the old mossy stones, and was almost tempted to spring down after it in his distress and vexation.

As it was, he could only go into the house and tell his grief to his mother, who sympathized with him, and very likely took occasion to tell him what a good thing it was to be careful, and all that.

Uncle John sat by the window, and when he had heard about the accident, he asked:

"Was the knife open?"

"Yes, sir; I was making a fiddle out of a shingle."

"Well, don't give up until we see what can be done."

So he took a small looking-glass to the well, and directed a bright sunbeam to search diligently in the bottom for the missing knife.

"There it is, uncle; oh, there it is!" shouted Frank, in great excitement. "I see the pearl handle. Now if the sunbeam could only fish it up," he added, more sorrowfully.

Uncle John said nothing, but walked into the house, and pretty soon came out with a large horseshoe magnet attached to a stout string. Very carefully he lowered the magnet, keeping the sunbeam fixed on the knife, and presently the magnet touched the bright steel. It clung fast to the bar, and was literally fished up by it, to the great joy of Frank and the admiration of all beholders.

You see what a good thing a little science is.

What Labor Can Do.

"So, that is iron ore," I said, looking from my window in the palace car on the great trucks loaded with dirty lumps of reddish brown.

I thought of the glitter of the red gold, imprisoned among the beautiful crystals of quartz—of the white sheen of the silver ore, and the fiery gleam of the copper, and I added, half to myself, it is very ugly looking stuff.

"No, it is not very beautiful," said my friend, "but do you know what labor can do for it? I suppose a pound of that stuff is worth less than half a cent, and half of that is the cost of digging and bringing it from the mines. And when the ore has been through the smelting furnace, and is pig-iron, it is only worth from 3 to 10 cents. But put your pound of pig-iron through all the processes of rolling, and purifying, and tempering, and polishing, and manufacturing, until it comes out in watch springs, and what do you suppose it is worth? Why, something over sixteen thousand dollars—about fifty times as much as a pound of gold! Mind you, not the smallest atom has been added to the material, and the increase of value is only what labor has done for it. Isn't it wonderful?"

"Yes," I said, "that is wonderful; I must tell my boys and girls of that. It takes me think of what education and training and culture can do for the rough est and rudest, only the "pound of iron" must be there to begin with. And I shall tell them not to judge of a thing by what it looks like, but by what it is good for. —*Little Corporal.*

BE PURE.—A group of children had been admitted to a beautiful garden, where the sweetest of flowers bloomed, and silvery fountains laughed in the sunshine. It was an eventful day for the little ones, and careful hands had arrayed them in their freshest robes. But as the owner of the garden walked among them, glad in giving joy to others, he saw one who seemed to find no pleasure in the beauty about her, who wept, and tried to hide herself from him.

"Why is this?" he asked, kindly. "Why are you troubled?"

She pointed to her soiled dress, and sobbed,

"O, sir, I played until it was too late to make myself tidy, and I vainly thought I could slip in with the others and be happy.

And the good man said, "So would it be, my little children, in the Heavenly Garden. There would be no gladness for any who find themselves there not having on the white robe of Christ's Righteousness." ALTA GRANT.

A little boy, seeing a man sauntering about a public-house door, counting some money held in his hand, and evidently about to go into the public house, stepped up to him and said, "Don't go in there." The man put his hand, with the money, in his pocket, thanked the little boy for his advice and did not go in.

"How do you keep out of quarrels?" asked one friend of another. "Oh, easily enough, was replied. "If a man gets angry with me, I let him have all the quarrel to himself."

AN AMERICAN TRENCK.

A Remarkable Escape from Prison—the Ingenuity of a Desperate Convict.

From the Lancaster (Pa.,) Intelligencer.

A convict named James A. Hamilton made his escape from the Lancaster county prison about one o'clock on Sunday morning, and has not since been heard from. He was confined in iron-clad cell No. 59, situated near the further end of the left hand range of cells on the second floor. An examination of the cell shows that he must have worked a long time before effecting his escape. He worked at shoemaking, and several weeks ago complained that his bench was too low for him, requesting that a couple of short strips of one inch board might be placed on the floor under the legs of the bench so as to raise it that much higher. The request was granted, and Hamilton at once went to work with his knife to cut through the floor of his cell, concealing his operations by placing the strips of pine exactly over the cut, and setting his bench upon them while working at his trade in the daytime, or when there was any danger of his being interfered with. Having in this way removed a number of flooring boards in the south-east corner of his cell, he encountered the masonry of the arched cell below him. This he removed little by little, and probably replaced it, loosely, from night to night. Having quarried the masonry away from under the floor to the depth of about a foot and the length of three feet, and broad enough to admit his body, he next attacked the three-feet thick stone-wall of the prison. Making a breach in it was not so desperate an undertaking as at first sight it would seem to be. The mortar used in the construction of the wall is of a very inferior quality, there being so little lime in it that it can be readily crumbled to pieces. Still, he must have worked hard for many nights to remove the mass of stone and mortar necessary to make the aperture through which he escaped.

The debris, amounting, we think, to about a cart load, was this morning found carefully piled under his bed. His bed rested on slats six feet long and five or six inches in width. These he had split, or rather cut, in two lengthwise with his knife, and had mortised a number of holes through each of them, and had made a number of rounds to fit the mortises, so that a good ladder could be made of the pieces in a few minutes with which to scale the wall. He had made a miscalculation, however, for the long slats would not pass through the hole in the wall, on account of its peculiar shape and position. Leaving this ladder behind him, he descended from his cell to the yard by means of a very thin but strong cord made of shoe thread.

Once in the yard, he went to the washhouse, into which he entered through a shutterless window by breaking a pane of glass, and removing a nail on the inside which fastened down the sash. Then he got a bed tick and some old clothes. The carpenter shop is a second story room over the washhouse. Breaking into it, the prisoner selected sufficient lumber to construct a ladder with which to scale the jail-yard wall. The ladder was made by lashing together with strips of bed-tick and old clothes four long, narrow boards, reaching to the top of the wall, and tying across them at intervals the staves of a barrel which the prisoner had broken up for that purpose. Placing the ladder against the wall near the Orange street gate, he went over a free man, and has not yet been captured.

Hamilton has long been regarded as the most dangerous and desperate inmate of the prison.

A letter from St. Joseph, Michigan, the centre of the great peach region, says the prospects for the coming fruit crop are good. The injury to the peach buds during the severe weather in December and January was not serious. The Crawfords were injured some, but other varieties are in fine condition.

Social circles in Syracuse, New York, are excited by the strange story of the elopement of a married woman, heretofore of good standing in that city, with a Baltimore man, whose acquaintance she made by answering an advertisement for a correspondent.

Wit and Humor.

THE BONNETS OF MY GIRLHOOD.

Oh! the bonnets of my girlhood—
The kind I wore at school
I really thought them pretty—
I must have been a fool
And yet I used to think myself
On hats a jaunty miss.
Perhaps I was, as fashion went—
But what was that to this?
Oh! the lovely little pancake,
The charming little mat!
It makes my head so level,
And so very, very flat!
Oh! a sister's love is charming,
As everybody knows,
And a handsome cousin's love is nice,
(That is, I should suppose,)
And the love of a true lover
Is love that cannot pall—
But the love of a new bonnet
Is the dearest love of all.

A Remarkable Boy.

Farmer Bogles was a veracious old dodger. If there was anything he delighted in, it was to secure the attention of some one, while he spun a yarn about the wonderful cuteness of his boy, Tom. Tom was his idol—his hero on every occasion—and never would the old fellow let his hero suffer for want of a romance.

"Ah!" said Bogles, one day, as he had fairly fixed his auditor, "Tom is the most remarkable boy you ever set eyes on; he's like his old dad—you can't no more circumvent him than you can a woodchuck. You recollect that choice apple-tree that stood down under the hill, beside the stump fence? Well, I was mighty savin' o' them apples, I can tell you. I forbid Tom touchin' 'em, as they brought a high price in the market, and every one told; but he would get 'em in spite o' me. It was his way, you know, and all possessed couldn't stop him. One day, I caught the young scapegrace in the tree, stuffin' his sack with the fruit, and I determined, this time, to punish him for it."

"Thomas my son," says I, "your father's callin' ye—come down."

"I thought I'd be sort of persuasive, so it would fetch him; but he smelt the rat, and didn't budge an inch.

"'I can't dad,' said he, 'these pesky apples are in the way.'

"Tom," I continued steraly, for my dander begun to rise, "come down this minnit, or I'll cut down the tree and let yer fall."

You see my poor limbs wouldn't permit my shinnin' after the boy, so I had to take other means.

"Oh, no you won't dad, says Tom; only think how you'd mourn if ye could not sell the apples to stuff the old toad skin."

That was too much to have my own boy accuse me av such parsimunny. So what does I do but git the ax and cut away at the bottom of the tree.

"Tom—Thomas," I cried, as the tree was about half cut off, will ye come down now, and save yourself?"

"Never mind, dad," says he; "I ain't spilin."

"It was no use; I couldn't bring him that way; and so I chopped away at the tree, till, at last, it began to sway and fell to the ground."

What! and crushed your boy?" ejaculated his horrified listener.

"Not by a long chalk," replied old Bogles, winking knowingly. "You could'nt come it over Tom in any sech way. What had he done but crawled out on a limb, and while I was choppin' at the bottom o' the tree, he had been cuttin' off the limb with his jack-knife, and when it fell, *there he was, still up there on the limb.*"

A Wolf Story that Needed Proof

An old man, not living a thousand miles from Washington, delights in nothing so much as telling anecdotes of his pioneer life, to the people in the town where he resides, and although his stories are not always strictly true, he tells them with such an air of truth that his hearers find it hard to question his veracity.

On one occasion, when he had gathered a little audience about him, on a hotel stoop, he was more than usually spirited in his description of hunting scenes, probably for the benefit of a stranger present, who manifested no surprise whatever at anything he heard, though he listened attentively.

The story teller, whose name is Brown, glanced at him several times, a little uneasily, but he could not gather from the expression of his face anything to encourage him to proceed. Not willing, however, to give up as a stupid fellow, he made another attempt, and related that he had at one time, killed six wolves with one rifle shot, from the window of a log cabin in the woods, and that he had the six skulls at home by which he could prove it.

"I remember the place," said the stranger, now quite worked up. "Wasn't it a mile from where Jack Pelton's farm is now?"

"Just so," said Brown.

"Exactly" said the stranger, "and I want to tell of a curious thing that happened to me in that very cabin. I was out on a hunting expedition, and somehow got separated from my company, and stopped there over night, for it was so dark that I could not see the way to go. I barred the doors and windows, and felt quite safe, though I could hear the wolves howling outside."

"I've heard them a hundred times," said Brown, quite interested.

"Well," continued the stranger, "I slept soundly until 3 o'clock; in the morning, when I was awakened by a dozen or more wolves coming down the chimney, and, sir, do you believe me, they pulled me to pieces and ate me up in precisely two minutes—every bone of me—nothing left but my boots."

"Do you mean to say that the wolves ate you all up?" said Brown, "ate you up?"

"I do, sir, and I have the boots at home to prove it."

"Well," said Brown, amid the shouts of the audience, and with a curious, half-sold expression on his face, "all I have to say is that—that needs—proof!"

Found Out

Apropos to the strictly confidential letters about counterfeit currency, a good many are received now-a-days. The Buffalo *Express* relates the following incidents: One day a man, who shall be nameless, entered Police Superintendent Doyle's private office and asked to see Mr. Doyle. The courteous chief motioned him to a chair and asked him to state his case, for the visitor seemed in a greatly perturbed state of mind.

"Mr. Doyle," he began, "I have been swindled, and I want you to help me to punish the scoundrels."

"Explain!" sententiously remarked the superintendent.

"See here, (producing a letter similar to the above,) I got one of these things a couple of weeks ago and I sent down $20."

"Well what did you get in return?" asked Mr. Doyle.

"A paper box of sawdust," exclaimed the visitor, "and that's what I want to see you about. I want you to—"

"Stop a bit," interrupted Mr. Doyle; "What did you expect to receive for your twenty dollars?"

"Why—why—just what this states," stammered the man, holding up the letter.

"And what did you propose to do with that stuff?" asked the superintendent, each second his glance becoming more piercing and the color of the man's face deeper in proportion.

"I, I, you know—"

"Yes, I know. I guess you had better go."

The man went.

The Dutchman's Trick.

While a Dutchman was reading the advertisements on the new postoffice fence, a professional "beat" came up to him and said:

"Shon, if you treat to the whisky, I will learn you a trick."

Shon agreed. "Beat" then placed his hand against the fence and told him to strike as hard as he could. Shon, not thinking any harm could befall him by doing so, struck a blacksmith's blow, but instead of hitting "beat's" hand, the latter jerking it away, poor Shon struck the fence-board, knocking it off.

"Mein Gott in Himmel!" cried Shon. "What you makes foolish? I knocks mine hand clean off up to the elbow! Oh, socker blitz! my poor frau, what will she say?"

Poor Shon was bound to have revenge; so one day as he was passing through the streets, he espied a man. Going up to him, he said:

"Mynheer, I show you one little trick for noddink."

As there was no fence nor tree near, Shon put his hand against his mouth, and said:

"Strike yust so hard as you can."

Mynheer struck, and Shon pulled away his hand and received the blow on his mouth, and was knocked down. Shon jumped up, his mouth bleeding, and commenced dancing with pain.

"Sherusalem! a tousand tuyfuls dake dis goontry! I goes pack to Holland!"

Judge Richard Fletcher of Boston was distinguished, when practicing law in New Hampshire, for a certain degree of quiet humor, and it manifested itself on a certain occasion in this way. While attending court at Haverill, N. H., at a term held by Chief Justice Richardson, Sunday intervened, and the bell rang for church. Mr. Fletcher entered the parlor where the Judge was sitting with P. W., a member of the bar, who had but little respect for Sunday, or any religious observance. The inquiry was made of the Judge whether he was going out to meeting. "No, Brother Fletcher, I believe not," was the Judge's reply; "I have got rather fatigued by the duties of the week and shall rest at home. I must appear by attorney to-day," and, looking round rather archly remarked—"Brother W. will represent me on this occasion." "May it please your honor," said Mr. F., quite as significantly—"he is already retained on the other side."

DR. F—— was the president of a southern college, and professed to be very grammatical in the use of his language, and therefore expected his pupils to do likewise. Playing cards was strictly forbidden on the premises; but, as is always the case, this law is often violated by the students without being detected. A number of freshmen collected together in one of their number's room, and were enjoying a good game of euchre, when a knock was heard at the door.

"Who's there?" one exclaimed.

"Me," was the laconic reply.

"Who's *me*?"

"Professor F——"

"You lie! Ha, ha, ha! Professor F—— wouldn't say *me*, he'd say *It is I, sir*!"

The old professor turned his back and went off, knowing that they had him there.

"TRYING TO THE BASTE."—A Hibernian, fresh from the "old sod," having sufficient means to provide himself with a horse and cart (the latter a kind he probably never saw before), he went to work on a public road. Being directed by the overseer to move a lot of stones near by, and deposit them in a gully on the side of the road, he forthwith loaded his cart, drove up to the place, and had nearly finished throwing off his load by hand, when the boss told him that was not the way, he must tilt or dump his load at once. Paddy replied that he would know better the next time. After loading again he drove to the chasm, put his shoulder to the wheel, and upset the horse cart and all into the gully. Scratching his head, and looking rather doubtfully at his horse below him, he observed: "Bedad, it's a mighty quick way, but it must be trying to the baste."

Dr. Emmons, the able New England divine, met a panthistical physician at the house of a sick parishioner. It was no place for a dispute. It was no place for any unbecoming familiarity with the minister. It was no place to inquire the age of the minister, especially with any intent of entangling him in a debate; and above all where the querist was too illogical for any logical discussion. But the abrupt question of the pantheist was "Mr. Emmons, how old are you?" "Sixty, sir; and how old are you?" "As old as creation," was the triumphant response. "Then you are of the same age with Adam and Eve?" "Certainly; I was in the garden when they were." "I have always heard that there was a third party in the garden with them, but I never knew before that it was you."

During the last term of the United States District Court held at Jefferson City, Missouri, there was pending an indictment against one Wilkins for forgery. There were four counts in the indictment, to the last of which the defendant's counsel filed a demurrer. The United States District Attorney admitted the defect, and, when the demurrer was called, remarked to the Court that he desired to *ignore* that count, and the clerk was directed to make the entry. Next morning the record was read in this way:

THE UNITED STATES }
vs. }
J. WILKINS. }

Now this day comes the district-attorney, and enters an *ignoramus* to the fourth count, etc.

That is the Missouri form.

This from St. Albans, Vermont:

When Jefferson was Vice President the Vermont Legislature had a Scotchman for chaplain. He used every day to pray for the President, but not for Jefferson. Some member said to him one day that if he did not mention the Vice-President it would be attributed to politics.

"Indeed," said he, "I did not know there was such a man."

The member explained to him, and the next morning he prayed that the Lord would bless the President, and continued, "and the Vice President, too, O Lord, hitherto to us unknown."

We have from a Georgia correspondent, the following, of a gentleman of Irish descent, a member of the Legislature, who being seriously ill, sent for a lawyer to draw his will. After devising his estate, he said: "I want it distinctly understood that I except from the will my favorite mule, 'Jack,' and 'the old forked-tree field.'"

The lawyer, as he was about to depart, asked, "But what are you going to do with 'Jack' and 'the old' forked-tree field?'"

The moribund legislator slowly replied: "I kind o' thought I'd just keep them for myself."

Two gentlemen were standing on a corner in Stonington, engaged in conversation, when one of them remarked to the other, "How plain one can hear the ringing of the church bells in Mystic, this morning; did you notice it?" "Yes, I have noticed of late that the sound of the bells could be heard more distinctly since the opening of the new road. You see that it has shortened the distance between the two villages." "That's so; I did not think of that till you spoke," was the reply, and they both walked on, mutually pleased with having solved the difficult question.

Two members of the West Virginia Legislature lately took the sleeping car to go to Grafton. The cars were crowded, and the two had to sleep together. One was fat, and one was lean; the fat man snored, and the lean man therefore lay awake. At about midnight the insomnic legislator could no longer stand the stentorious breathing of his mate, and arose and sat by the fire. An old lady entered and wanted a place to sleep. "Go to my berth," said the sardonic lean one; "I left my little boy asleep there; I shall sit up. I must think of legislative things." So the lady went to the berth, disposed herself of all useless clothing, and lay down. Presently the "boy" kicked. Then the lady patted him on the back, and said: "Lie still sonny; pa said I might sleep along with you." "O ho!" roared the bison—a boy no longer, but a bison. "Thunder! who are you? I aint a boy; I am a member of the West Virginia Legislature." The lady went into a swoon, nor could she be aroused till the fat man promised that he would have the lean one impeached.

"There goes my last five-dollar bill," said good old Deacon Loveman, as he gave a V to a poor woman with a babe in her arms, one cold day lately, as he and Mrs. L. were on their way to a cabinet maker's, where the deacon, on paying for some costly furniture, produced a bundle of $50 and $100 notes. "Why, I thought you gave your last five-dollar bill to that poor woman?" said Mrs. L. "So I did," mildly replied the deacon, "and whenever I give my last five-dollar bill to anybody, you may be sure I've a few fifties and hundreds left."

A gentleman in Alabama writes the Drawer that recently, in his town, a young man was being examined by the trustees of the township for the position of school-teacher. One of these officials asked the question:

"Mr. E——, do you teach that the world is round, or flat?"

"Why, Sir," replied the aspirant, "some people believe one thing, and some another; and I'll teach round or flat, *just as the parents please*."

MY LOVIN WIFE: Ime comin' ome nex week and hav forgiv yew for jawin me. Ile come on the 7 o'clock train and stay ome hereafter & tri to be an altered man. I want peace ond so do yew why shouldn't we luv each other as we used ter when we first jined together in the wholly bonds of madlock ive jined a temperance society, but if yew ever jaw me again for comin ome Ile wollap yew like 6ty fur we must have pease as grant ses.

Dr. Gross, the justly celebrated surgeon, was once dangerously ill. Shortly after his recovery, he met one of his lady patients—they are not always patient—who remarked to him, "Oh, doctor! I rejoice to see that you are out again; had we lost you, our good people would have died by the dozen." "Thank you, madam," replied the affable doctor, "but now I fear they will die by the Gross!"

"Hallo!" ejaculated an anxious guardian to his niece, as he entered the parlor and saw her in the arms of a swain, who had just popped the question and sealed it with a smack. "What's the time of day, now!" "I should think it was about half-past twelve," was the cool reply, "you see that we are almost one."

LOVE IN A COTTAGE.—A young lady who has been married six months says it is all nonsense to talk about love in a cottage. The little rascal runs away when there is no bread and butter on the table. There is more love in a full flour-barrel than in all the roses and posies and woodbines that ever grew.

Muley Moloch, emperor of Morocco, spent his whole time in devising plans to keep the minds of his subjects engaged. "If a parcel of rats," said he once to a British ambassador, "are permitted to remain in a bag, they'll eat it; but if you keep shaking it, they will not."

A HIT PALPABLE.—A Boston minister says he once preached on the "The Recognition of Friends in the Future," and was told after service, by a hearer that it would be more to the point to preach about the recognition of friends here, as he had been in the church twenty years and didn't know any of its members.

"I say, ma," exclaimed a little minx of thirteen, "do you know what the pyrotechnical remedy is for crying infant?"

"Goodness gracious me, no! I never heard of such a thing?"

"Well, ma, it's a rocket."

The rising generation "age" rapidly in Detroit. A mature specimen, eight years old, was hunting around the police stations for a stray father the other night. "You see," he remarked, with filial exultation, "the guv'ner's a little wild yet, but he'll grow out of it."

"Shall I help you to alight?" said a young gentleman, addressing a bouncing country girl, who was preparing to jump from a carriage in front of his office. "Thank you, sir," sweetly replied the girl, "but I don't smoke."

SHOPMAN: Shoelaces? Yes, m'm! allow me to recommend these, m'm—remarkable endoorin'—made o' porpus skin! Lady: Good gracious! Is that what they do with them? Well, I have heard of cruelty in workhouses, but shoelaces of paupers' skin! (Collapses.)

Mark Twain says, "I have seen slower people than I am—and more deliberate people than I am—and even quieter, and more listless, and lazier people than I am. But they were dead."

The Mining Difficulties—No Danger of a Coal Famine—The Late Murder

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company have presented to the Legislature a memorial of the facts connected with the cessation of mining operations. After a general review of the subject, it says there has been no violation of the charter in the recent advances in the rates, and that whenever the Workingmens' Benevolent Association will permit its members to go to work at the wages which they themselves agreed to take, the rates of tolls and transportation will at once be reduced.

There is no danger of a coal famine.—There is no scarcity except in and around New York, and when navigation opens the surplus stock of Philadelphia can be sent to New York. Add to this the cars and engines from the anthracite carrying lines which can be sent to the bituminous coal fields, and a large supply of the latter can be furnished at tide water. Excepting the owners of the blast furnaces no one need suffer for three or four months, and it is believed that before that time the wiser counsels will have prevailed among men and the sober second thought will induce the leaders of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association to remove the unjust restriction which now keeps forty thousand men in idleness.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 6th.—Additional particulars received from Mt. Carmel, the scene of the late murder, represent the people much excited over the murder. Hoffman was in bed, and hearing a noise outside he proceeded to the window, when a volley of balls was shot at him. No arrests have yet been made. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered that Hoffman came to his death by fire arms in the hands of persons unknown.

The miners are very quiet and orderly in this vicinity, and no reports of violence has been heard.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

Secured by First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.

Safe! Profitable! Permanent!

We offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons, $100 $500, and $1,000; Registered $100, $500, $1,000 $5 000 and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York city—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling, are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:

1. Over two Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings and all other equipments.

2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The trustees under the Mortgage, are Messrs. Jay Cooke of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bond holders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they leave at all times in their control, as security, at least 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security, that:

United States 5-20's at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5¼ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4¾ per cent., or if in three years, only 3⅞ per cent, as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7-30's selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent gold interest absolutely for thirty years, *free from United States tax*. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30's will yield per year in gold $80,30. Here is a difference *in annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent, in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron being rapidly laid; several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times receivable, at 10 per cent premium in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGABLE.—The registered bonds can be ex

Farm and House.

BEN. FISHER.

Ben Fisher had finished his hard day's work,
And he sat at the cottage door;
His good wife Kate sat by his side,
And the moonlight danced on the cottage floor;
The moonlight danced on the cottage floor;
Her beams were as clear and bright
As when he and Kate twelve years before
Talked love in her mellow light.

Ben Fisher had never a pipe of clay,
And never a dram drank he,
But loved at home with his wife to stay
When from daily labor free.
A cherub rogue, with a rosy smile,
On his fatherly knee found rest,
And merrily chatted they on the while
Kate's babe slept on her breast.

Ben told how fast his potatoes grew,
And the corn in the lower field;
That the wheat on the hill was yellow turned,
And promised a glorious yield.
A glorious yield in the harvest time;
And his orchard was doing fair,
His sheep and his stock were in their prime,
His farm in good repair.

Kate said her farm look beautiful;
The fowls and the calves were fat;
The butter Tommy this morning churned
Would buy him a Sunday hat;
That Jenny, for Papa a shirt had made—
'Twas made, too, "by the rule"—
That Neddy the garden could nicely spade,
And Anne was "the head" at school.

Ben slowly passed his toil-worn hand
Through his locks of gray and brown.
"I tell you, Kate, what I think," said he,
"Were the happiest folks in town."
"I know," said Kate, "that we all work hard;
Work and Health are friends, I've found;
There's Mrs. Bell does not work at all,
And she's sick the whole year round.

"They're worth their thousands, so people say,
I ne'er saw them happy yet;
'Twould not be me that would take their wealth,
And live in a constant fret.
My humble home has a light within
Mrs. Bell's gold could not buy;
Six healthy children, a merry heart,
And a husband's love-lit eye."

I fancied a tear was in Ben's blue eye—
The moon shone out still clearer—
I could not tell why the man should cry,
But he drew to Kate yet nearer;
He leaned his head on her shoulder there,
And took her hand in his;
I guess—though I looked at the moon just then—
He left on her lips a kiss.

—Poems by Mrs. Frances D. Gage, 1867.

For the Toledo BLADE.

Plain Talk by a Farmer's Wife.

FAIRFIELD, Feb. 27th, 1871.

EDITORS OF THE BLADE: I don't want you to think that I consider myself in the least literary, because I have taken the liberty to write to you. I am only the plain wife of a plain farmer, and have never before attempted to write anything for the press. The fact is, the case of Mrs. Solomon Brown, in the last BLADE, interested me because it is only too true a picture of the lives of thousands of women, and I wish at least to offer my sympathy, if I cannot suggest anything to remedy the evil. I see that Mrs. John Smith is somewhat skeptical as to the practicability of the advice she has taken the trouble to hunt up for Mrs. Brown's particular case, and so indeed am I. Mrs. Solomon Brown is a woman of true refinement, and under favorable circumstances no one could better enjoy the "rush to the fields and woods,"—the song of birds, the "search for wild flowers," &c., but happily she is a woman of deep religious principle too; and can any one suppose that such a woman could find happiness in the course proposed, with the weight of all those unperformed tasks on her mind. But let us suppose for once that Mrs. Brown acts upon the advice suggested in the New York *Tribune*. She leaves her tasks and "rushes to the fields," but alas, she cannot throw off her cares. She knows no good fairy will step in and perform these duties in her absence. She dreads the reprimand, she feels sure of receiving when Mr. Solomon discovers her delinquency, and she feels too that it will be deserved; and so with the sense of neglected duty weighing her down, she returns to the house at noon time to find Mr. Solomon Brown and his three hired men already in. Mr. Solomon meets her at the kitchen door with a scowling face, exclaiming, "Now Mary Brown I'd like to know what in the world all this means; here's my men been chopping since breakfast, as hungry as bears, and you ramapagin' all over the farm, and not a mouthful of dinner cooked; I would just like to know what it all means?"

Mary does not speak but commences rumaging in her work-basket, and finally she produces a slip of paper, (it is the bit of advice cut from the New York *Tribune* which seems to suit her case so exactly.) She hands it to him asking him to read it. He reads, exclaiming at the end of every line, "what nonsense," and when he has finished thrusts it in the stove and says: "Well Mary, I hope you will never let this happen again;" and you may be sure Mary never will, through any fault of hers. Although she may feel that there is a wrong somewhere, never fear—the comfort and happiness of her loved ones will never be lessened by any neglect of duty on her part.

And now, Mrs. Solomon Brown, as there is scarcely a possibility that the scales will ever be lifted from the eyes of Mr. Solomon, while you inhabit this lower sphere—let me say to you, I know of no other course for you to pursue, but to go on—perform your tasks faithfully. Your manifold labors and cares are fast wearing you into the grave, and there, my dear woman, you will find rest.

Mr. Solomon will drop a few tears over your remains. He will then spend the money which should have been employed in procuring efficient help for you, in erecting a tablet to your memory, and then look around for a second, Mrs. Brown; and woe to her if she is not as faithful in every respect as you have been. Your praises will be constantly sounded in her ears.

And now, my dear Mrs. Brown, is there not a little consolation in the thought that when another woman occupies your place as wife and mother, your merits will be fully appreciated, and Mr. Solomon Brown will surely think, if he does not say, "Well, Mary was a treasure, and I ought to have seen it, and cherished her more tenderly."

Poor, dear woman, consolation or not, it is all I can offer you aside from my sympathy. A FARMER'S WIFE.

Make and Repair Fences.

March is a suitable month for making new fences or repairing old ones. The frost is generally out of the ground, so that posts can be sunk, and grass, weeds and briars, do not hide the view of defective rails in the bottom of fences. The necessity of keeping the lower rail well off the ground is pointed out by the rapid decay of such rails as are laid flat on the surface of the soil, and the soundness of such as are kept some inches above it by a block of wood or stone. Fences decay rapidly where the corners are allowed to become filled up with weeds and briars, etc., for the moisture is retained on the rails for a long time after any shower. The most intelligent farmers keep their fence corners perfectly free from brush and weeds, and in order to do so, they find it necessary to remove the fences occasionally, setting them back or forward a few yards, so that the place where they stood may be tilled and cropped. The old zig-zag fences are giving place to board fences and hedges, etc., and this is a great improvement. When a straight rail, board or picket fence is made, a hedge ought to be planted along it; before the timber has decayed, the hedge will have formed an ornamental fence.

Plant Forest Trees.

The wonderful extension of railroads, and the consumption of wood for fuel and ties, as well as the growing demand for lumber of every kind, on account of the rapid increase of the population, give indications that if steps are not taken to provide for a future supply of timber, the time will soon come when the population will suffer seriously for the reckless destruction of the forests which is now going on. Great evils have always followed the wanton destruction of trees. The cutting down of the forests of Spain has had the effect of drying up rivers and turning vast tracts of once fertile soil into arid wastes. From the earliest periods of history, Egypt has suffered from want of rain; and irrigation has been always resorted to, in order to supply the deficiency of moisture. Latterly, the extensive culture of palm trees in that country, has had the salutary effect of producing showers in localities where rain was never known to fall, during the lapse of ages. Every farmer should set out forest trees of the most valuable kinds, in places where their shelter or shade will be beneficial. Rows of black walnut, sugar maple, hickory, chestnut, etc., will be ornamental, as well as useful. Their value will be increasing every year, and they will enhance the value of the property. Belts of evergreen trees will make valuable shelter, in a few years, in the bleakest and most exposed aspects. Nut-bearing trees, planted around the homestead, will produce large quantities of fruit, and also be useful for shade, shelter, and ornament. It is probable that it would pay to plant European larch for railroad ties, as the trees grow rapidly, and the long, straight trunks would furnish two or three ties each in fifteen to twenty years.

Cisterns.

It very often happens that the rain water which falls on the roofs of barns and other farm buildings, is allowed to flow over the barn-yard, damaging manure, and making the yard wet and uncomfortable after every shower. How much better it is, when water from the roofs is collected in a large cistern, and kept for the use of stock, washing, watering plants, etc. It is estimated that a roof thirty-two by forty-five feet, in this climate, will yield about 1,000 barrels of rain water annually. It will be seen from this, that when several large roofs are economized, an immense supply of good, wholesome, useful water may be obtained. A cistern fourteen feet in diameter and six feet deep, will hold about 225 barrels of water. On large farms, two or more cisterns of moderate size, conveniently placed, may be better than one very large one. If an unfailing supply of water is not available, cisterns will be invaluable during seasons of drouth. They should be large enough to hold a three months' supply of water for the live stock of the farm. The supply pipe should enter at the bottom of the cistern, as by this means the contents will be frequently renewed. Of course, every cistern must have a pump and waste pipe. An excellent filter may be made by dividing the cistern into two compartments, by a wall made by laying single bricks in cement; the pump and supply pipes being in separate compartments.

Does Farming Pay?

In answer to this much discussed question a Minnesota correspondent relates the following:

A Swede who had been in poor health for several years, came to Minnesota lean, depressed, and poor, with a remnant of $2.50 as his fortune to start anew. He worked among the farmers until he had saved enough to purchase a span of horses and a few implements, and then purchased 120 acres of land at $12 per acre, paying in hand a merely nominal sum, and agreeing to pay the balance in three annual instalments, with 7 per cent. interest, the first payment to be made when he should have obtained his first crop from the land. He sowed his entire farm in wheat, which produced 20 bushels per acre, making an aggregate of 2,400 bushels, which he sold at $2 50 per bushel, or a total of $6,000, paying for the land four times over with a single crop; and after paying for land, expenses, and improvements, leaving a clear balance of $3,000. He then sold his farm for $27 per acre, or a total of $3,240, which, added to his net profits, gave him the sum of $6,240, with which he started anew by taking a homestead, for which he paid—nothing! Of course, in this case, the extraordinary profit was greatly the result of the exceptionally high price of wheat; but it is obvious that with one-third such price—the expenses being also less—there would be a handsome margin of profit, while there are continually recurring chances of sudden high prices which afford brilliant results.

Rolling Grain in the Spring.

If farmers would look at the theory of rolling the wheat and rye fields in the spring, it would be resorted to much more frequently than it is. Occasionally the winter and spring have been so favorable to these crops as not to render it necessary. But in three seasons out of four it is necessary, and doubtless adds considerably to their productiveness. The thawings and freezings of the ground, throwing or spewing out the roots and exposing them to the drying winds of February and March, very seriously effect the grain. Passing a roller over as soon as the soil is fit to enter upon, presses back the roots into their beds, and gives them a fair grip again upon the support on which the crop must depend. This must be apparent to every one who will look at its operation. We have no doubt that rolling clover fields that have been badly thrown up by the frost, would also have a most beneficial effect.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

LUCERNE.—This valuable grass is best cultivated on a good, warm, dry soil; it is not adapted to heavy or wet soils. Being a deep rooted plant, it requires a soil in which its roots can penetrate to considerable depth. It should be sown on land perfectly clean, in the months of February and March. It is best sown alone in drills, at a distance of fifteen inches apart; the quantity of seed is from ten to fifteen pounds to the acre. Vacancies in the drill may be made good by transplanting. By careful manuring, hoeing and weeding, the profitable duration of this crop may be extended during eight or ten years giving, during that period, on an average, three or four cuttings per annum. It should always be cut before the appearance of the blossoms. It should always be cut as no stock should at any time be permitted to graze it. It will probably yield as much green food as red clover.

A correspondent of the *Western Farmer* recommends the use of a "Smoother" in preference to the "Roller," for smoothing and pulverizing the soil. The "Smoother" is made of two or three hard wood planks about three inches thick, and pieces of 3x4 joist put on cross-wise, the forward ends extending a foot or so over the front of the implement to which to attach devices. It should be nine feet long. The inventor finds that it crushes lumps, levels and smooths the land much better than a roller.

A correspondent of the *Southern Farmer* says, that having tried many remedies for the destruction of vermine on fowls, he finds nothing so effective as a small piece of lard rubbed on the back and under each wing. He has cured hens in one day that were unable to stand up on account of the ravages of lice.

[For the BLADE.]

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

LUTHA'S GOLD AND SILVER CAKE.—Take five eggs, separate them, whip the yolks in one dish, and the whites in another. To the whites, take one cup white sugar, half cup sour cream, half cup butter, half teaspoon soda, and flour to make thick batter, and flavor to suit the taste. The same to the yolks as the whites, only using yellow sugar instead of white. Have ready cake-pan or pans, according to the size of cake desired; put in a little of the white batter, then of the yellow, and so on until all is in the pan; bake until done; and frost if desired. When the cake is cut it will be all a mixture of white and yellow, like gold and silver, and that is why I call it the Gold and Silver Cake. LETHA.

PINEAPPLE JELLY.—This is set with isinglass. To every quart of syrup allow one ounce of shred isinglass. To make the syrup, allow to a pint of juice a pound of the best loaf sugar.

NICE DOUGHNUTS.—One pint of sour milk, soda enough to sweeten, one teacup of sugar, seven tablespoonfuls of melted lard, two eggs, flour enough to roll out. Fry in hot lard.

APPLE ROLL.—Make a paste with one-fourth of a pound of butter to one of flour mixed with water, not very stiff. Peel and slice rather thick tart apples, roll the paste very thin, or as thin as the bottom crust of a pie, spread the apples on the crust, so as to cover it, dredge on a little flour, and roll it as tight as possible. Cut the ends even, and put it in the steamer, or wrap it in a thick cloth and boil it. It will take one hour steady cooking. Serve with butter and sugar; cut it in thin slices from the end when serving.

HOT SLAW.—Cut cabbage in fine shreds, boil in clear water until perfectly tender, allowing so little, that when it is cooked sufficiently, there will be scarcely none left in the stew-pan; just before dishing, add to a common-sized stewpan a teacup of sharp vinegar, a piece of butter half the size of a common hen's egg, a little salt, and a dust of pepper; the latter can be added at the table if desired.

PINEAPPLE MARMALADE.—To every pound of grated pineapple allow a pound of loaf-sugar. Boil until thick; then pack in tumblers, and paste over them papers wet with the beaten whites of eggs. Keep in a dry cool place until wanted.

Brandy and sweet oil are said to be very good to prevent the hair from coming out.

A BEEF PIE.—Take cold roast beef or steak; cut into thin slices, and put a layer into a pie dish; shake in a little flour, pepper and salt; cut up a tomato, or onion chopped very fine, then another layer of beef and seasoning, and so on until the dish is filled. If you have any beef gravy, put it in; if not, a little beef dripping, and water enough to make sufficient gravy. Have ready one dozen potatoes, well boiled and mashed, half a cup of milk or cream, and a little butter and salt; spread it over the pie an inch thick; brush it over with egg, and bake about twenty-five minutes.

FAIRY BISCUITS.—Rub two ounces of butter with half a pound of flour and four ounces of sugar, and a few drops of almond flavoring, mix with the white of an egg and a tablespoonful of milk; work well into paste two ounces of sweet almonds well pounded, and through a wire sieve; take up pieces the size of a half dollar, and bake a few minutes on buttered paper, taking care to keep them a pale color.

NEW YEAR'S CAKE.—One pound butter, three and one-half pounds sugar, one quart milk, three and a half teaspoons of saleratus, one-half teaspoon of caraway seed.

POP OVERS.—Batter two cups of milk with two cups of flour, add the yolks of two eggs, a little salt, lastly the whites; bake in small tins.

BOSTON ROLLS.—Two quarts of flour, one pint of milk, butter size of an egg, half cup of sugar, half cup of yeast, half teaspoonful of soda. Scald the milk, and when tepid put it with the other ingredients in the center of the flour, and mix in enough of the flour to make a sponge; let it rise 12 hours; if light, knead in the rest of the flour for 15 minutes, and let it rise till light; then knead 15 minutes more, roll out half an inch thick in circles size of a saucer, spread with butter, double the buttered surface together, and let rise a few hours, until light enough to bake.

Good Sense on San Domingo.

From the Nation.

It is curious and interesting to see how the San Domingo affair tends to a decision on a collateral issue. The main question is and always has been whether the annexation would or would not prove advantageous to the United States. On this point there is hardly any difficulty in putting the author of the scheme to open confusion. But Mr. Sumner raised a fearful hullabaloo in the Senate about the frightful wrong, fraud, outrage and cruelty the annexation would prove to the black man, and on this ground they are delighted to close with him and all other opponents. The interest of Americans in the matter has been quietly pushed aside as something subordinate, and the question which is now being debated with most interest is whether the Dominicans would like to be annexed. It is to this the commissioners have been first directing their inquiries, and they have, of course, not the least difficulty in finding thousands of Dominicans who declare that there is nothing they would like better; and the New York *Tribune* swears before high heaven that if they don't want to be annexed, they shan't be annexed. Mr. Wade says the same thing, and so do all the correspondents, so that the public is being gradually worked into the belief that this is the only point on which its mind is to be satisfied, and that if the Dominicans say they would as lief be American citizens as not, there is nothing for it but to naturalize them.

The point to which the attention of most intelligent men, however, will still continue to be directed, is the probable effect on American politics of the admission of such a state as Dominica must prove. On this point the correspondents—many of them unwittingly—furnish most useful information. Their accounts agree in making it plain as possible that republican government in the hands of such a community as they describe would be a wretched farce, and that the political machinery would inevitably be worked by white sharpers and speculators from the North. The population is grossly ignorant, poor superstitious, and indolent, and horribly afraid of the Haytians. Indeed, fear of the Haytians seems to be their principal reason for wishing to be admitted to the United States. If their account of the Haytians be true, however, we shall either have to keep constantly fighting the Haytians—and what a fearful expenditure of life this would entail! French and Spanish experience shows—or else annex Hayti also, and then we should have a nice job on our hands. South and North Carolina and Arkansas would be nothing to it. Considering the condition of certain grave problems now before the country at home one can hardly help looking on the enterprise as a little short of mad.

There is one touch in the reports from the island which would give the whole transaction a comic air, if anything so serious could be made to look comic.—Part of the bargain is to be the assumption by the United States of the debts of the republic. Now, those who best know what has been going on behind the scenes ever since this project of annexation was first broached, have constantly maintained that it was in this that the materials for the job were to be found.—It has been alleged for months by the knowing that it was an essential feature in the plan that an opportunity should be given to divers persons, as soon as annexation was resolved on, to bring in "claims," "certificates of indebtedness," and paper issues of the republic, to be paid off by the United States, and that it is the expectation of this which has given the scheme most of its strength. We do not mean to insinuate that the President was or is cognizant of this, but the President is more unsuspecting than is good for himself or the country.

Accordingly, we find that now when the Commissioners ask Baez for a statement of the liabilities of his government, he cannot furnish it. He knows there is a debt, and a respectable one, but how much, or to whom due, or in what species of money, he cannot tell. He has no books of account or memoranda, or signs, or memorials—not as much as notches on a stick, or chalk marks on a door post.—Now there may be people who, on reading this, did not perceive what a prospect it opens up to us, but we suspect they are few in number. We must not imagine, however, that because he does not know how much the Dominican debt is, nobody knows. There are plenty of gentlemen, we may be sure, who know to a cent what sum the American people will render themselves liable when they take possession of the island, and who have their statement of accounts all ready in their carpet bags. The last argument in favor of annexation comes from Mr. Vinton, who says the American people need a sanitarium. Perhaps they do; but what about a sanitarium which cost two soldiers' lives for every consumptive provided with a mild winter? Besides which, any sanitarium bought with government money ought to be open not only to wealthy consumptives (these can go anywhere they please) but to all consumptives. Ought the poor ones to be sent South every winter at the public expense? Is a mild winter one of the "natural rights" of delicate citizens?

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Apprehensions of Civil War.

VERSAILLES, March 6.—Numerous conversations held at Bordeaux and Versailles with the Deputies to the National Assembly, including Grevy, Gambetta and Favre, compel the belief that a civil war will soon occur, ending in Orleans restoration.

Extensive Exodus from Alsace Preparing.

An extensive organized emigration from the ceded provinces will occur immediately. Large bodies of Alsacians will emigrate to America.

Alarming State of Things in Paris.

Spy fever is prevalent in Paris. There have been at least a dozen cases of Englishmen being insulted. The state of the city is very alarming. The mob is better armed than at any time in the history of France. There was no demonstration against the Crown Prince at St. Cloud.

This evening Odo Russell dined with the Emperor and had an interview with Bismarck.

The National Guard Thanked.

LILLE, March 7.—General Faidherbe issued a proclamation to the 33d Corps composed of National Guards, on their disbandment. He thanked them for the manner in which they have fulfilled the hard duties imposed by the Government, in the National defense, and tells them that they now return to their homes honored by their compatriots. They have in themselves elements of a superior army. He concludes by denouncing those who shirked their duty to their country, declaring that public opinion will punish them with eternal infamy.

Bismarck on English Policy.

LONDON, March 7.—I learn from good authority that Bismarck is preparing a circular, to be addressed to the diplomatic agents of Germany in foreign countries, reviewing the history of events in the progress of the past war and the changed political position of the German Empire. In the circular he comments with severity, almost amounting to offensiveness, upon the attitude of England during the war, and the tricky and evasive policy of the British government.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The joint High Commission will proceed with its sessions at 11 o'clock to-day. No length has been fixed for their daily sessions yet, as there is a general desire on the part of the members to make the most of their time. An agreement has been made that the proceedings and decisions of the Commission shall be kept entirely secret until finally shaped and sent to the Senate. It may, however, be safely asserted that the comparison of views has thus far disclosed no insurmountable obstacle to the settlement of the questions at issue, and the members now feel more sanguine of success than before the meetings began. It is impossible to say yet how much time the negotiations will occupy, but one of the commissioners predicted to day that their work would be completed by the middle of the following month.

If the Senate should not then be in session he thought the President would call it together for the purpose of acting on the result of the Commissioners' labor. The Commission is now engaged in considering the fisheries question, and there is a rumor prevalent that this matter will be adjusted by allowing Americans to fish in all Canadian waters, irrespective of the three miles limit, on the payment of a sum of money to be agreed upon by the Commission.

BANCROFT TO REMAIN AT BERLIN AS MINISTER.

For some time, it is stated, ex-Congressman Orth has expected the nomination from the President as Minister to Berlin, and as member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, labored to have the mission raised to that of London and Paris and created as a mission to the German Empire. Yesterday the President informed Mr. Orth, he had decided to re-nominate Mr. Bancroft, for Berlin, but would tender him the mission to Brazil, which Blow has resigned. Mr. Orth says he did not desire that and if he could not go to Berlin he would not go anywhere. He left last night for Indiana.

SOUTH CAROLINA CALLS FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS.

Gov. Scott has called upon the President for United States troops to suppress outrages in the counties of Union and York, South Carolina, where he reports that men are murdered or driven from their homes nightly because of their political opinions. Gov. Scott informs the President that there is no sufficiently armed and equipped militia to give the needed protection and that if he did have at his disposal a competent military force there are no funds in the State treasury to transport and subsist them. He says that nothing but a permanent garrison in the disaffected sections will give protection to men who are threatened with murder or exile solely because of their fidelity to the principles and offers of the government.

A committee of three members of the South Carolina Legislature will arrive here in a day or two to lay the condition of affairs in South Carolina before the President. Mr. Warren Wilkes, the leading conservative member of the South Carolina Legislature is one of the committee.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

We again call attention to the fact that the papers and magazines on our clubbing list are not sent from the BLADE office, but from the offices of publication. Therefore it takes a little time for the first numbers to reach the subscribers, and they should not be impatient if they do not receive them immediately. If, at any time during the term of their subscription, they should fail to receive a number, they should write to the publishers, and not to us.

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To Correspondents.

The publication of our new story, "*Was She Right or Wrong?*" has been unavoidably delayed a couple of weeks, but will be commenced in next week's BLADE. Our agents who have clubs under way should send them in at once, so their subscribers will be sure to get this splendid story complete.

Reader, if you have a neighbor who don't take the BLADE, please inform him that this is a good time to begin to do so.

IGNORANT, Ellenburg, Oregon, asks:—"Can a widow of a soldier of 1812 draw a pension for his services, and if so, what would be the proper course to take in order to secure it; and do they draw a larger pension than other soldiers?"—Widows of soldiers of the war of 1812 are entitled to a pension of eight dollars per month, provided they married such soldier prior to the treaty of peace which terminated the war, and have not since re-married.

We have received a large number of letters making inquiry about the Osage lands in Kansas. In answer to all of these we give the following note from a correspondent at Independence, Kansas, who is thoroughly posted in the matter. He says: "These lands do not belong to the United States, but are held by them as trust lands, to be sold by the government to actual settlers at $1.25 per acre, for the benefit of the Indians. Your correspondent is in error when he says that these lands are in market, as they are not yet surveyed. The surveyors are at work in this county, and will probably complete their work by the 25th of this month (March.) The agreement entered into with the Osage Indians by the Government Commissioners Sept. 10, 1870, compels the government to sell these lands to **actual** settlers *only* at the price above named."

This being the case of course the lands are not open to homestead entry at all—neither to soldiers nor citizens.

A. P. SHEPARD, Pulaski, Mich., writes "I notice the passage of a bill in Congress providing for pensions to officers and soldiers of the war of 1812 and their widows. Will you please state, in your answers to correspondents, at what time said pensions will commence, whether at the time of the passage of said bill, at the time of application, or at the time of making out the papers at the pension office? To hear from you in this matter soon will greatly oblige a number of your readers."—The pension will commence from the day of the passage of the bill.

N. H. H., Chelsea.—You are not entitled to any bounty, but you are entitled to a soldier's home stead.

CHAPLAIN WRIGHT, Selma, Ill., late of the 102d Ill. V. I. some weeks ago gave us the particulars of the case of a poor soldier named TAYLOR SCURLOCK, of Selma, who was suffering from cancer, and had not the means to put himself under treatment for the terrible disease. We laid the case before our readers in this department of the BLADE, hoping it might in some way benefit the poor soldier. In a letter dated March 3d, Chaplain WRIGHT says:" The notice you gave in the BLADE Feb. 23d, of TAYLOR SCURLOCK, the poor soldier at Selma, Ill., has waked up all the cancer CURERS in the United States and Canada. Floods of letters have been received, containing receipts and offers, for all prices, and for nothing, and *no cure no pay*. One house sent a donation of half a dozen bottles of medicine and prescription, and the work of cure has commenced. The poor soldier feels good, thinks somebody remembers him. He has received over 50 letters many from physicians of high standing. Perhaps you might say in the BLADE "enough" for the present, and give the thanks of the poor soldier to those who have so kindly tendered him assistance, and a thousand thanks to the BLADE for its kindness to this poor sufferer."—We shall be amply repaid if our notice of the case shall prove instrumental in bringing the soldier relief.

S. A. HOOVER, Springfield, Iowa, asks:—"How are we to decide when the words *wages, news* and *politics* are in the plural, and when in the singular number?"—*Wages* and *politics* are always plural. Grammarians have differed somewhat as to the number of *news*, but the word is now almost universally considered as belonging to the singular number.

A SOLDIER, Missouri, asks:—"Are ex-rebel soldiers entitled to the same homestead and pre emption privileges on our public lands as loyal citizens?"—There is nothing in the laws to prevent an ex-rebel from taking the benefit of the pre-emption or homestead laws *as citizens*. Of course they are not entitled to the benefit of the act of July, 1870, for the benefit of Union soldiers.

PAUL PRY, Mayvil'e, N Y.—We don't know the parties. Better not send money to strangers

P. O. S. A., St. Clair, asks for a good receipt for making chicken salad. Although that kind of information don't properly belong in this department, yet as we have received at least a dozen letters asking for the same thing, we insert below a receipt by an old housekeeper who knows almost all that is worth knowing about such things:

"Boil tender a pair of fowls; skin and remove the fat; cut the meat from the bones in small pieces; split two heads of clean celery and cut in small pieces; put the chicken and celery together in a deep dish which cover and set away. Just before it is to be eaten, mash the yolks of eight hard boiled eggs, to which add a small teaspoonful of salt and cayenne pepper, half a gill of mixed mustard, half a teacupful of good vinegar, a small cup of melted butter, and the yolk of a raw egg well-beaten.—Mix these ingredients thoroughly, stirring till quite smooth; pour this on the chickens and celery, and mix well with a silver fork or spoon."

SUBSCRIBER, Smithfield, Ohio, asks:—"Where, by whom, or by what class of people, did the custom of dressing in black on funeral occasions first originate?"—Nearly every nation has, and always has had, some conventional form of mourning. The ancient Hebrews tore their garments, dishevcled their hair, threw dust or ashes on the head and abstained from washing. Their usual period of mourning was seven days, but for Moses and Aaron they mourned a month. The Lycians, regarding grief as unmanly, had a law which compelled men when they went into mourning to put on female garments. And so almost every nation had its particular form of mourning for the dead. The Greeks appear to have been the first to dress in black on such occasions. They withdrew into retirement, cut off their hair and put on black clothing. The Roman forms of mourning did not differ greatly from the Grecian. In the time of the Republic the color of the mourning dress was black for both sexes, and it always continued so for men; but during the reign of Augustus a white veil was worn by women, and subsequently a complete costume of white became their conventional token of sorrow. Ornaments for the person were laid aside, and the men, instead of cropping their hair and beards, let them grow long. The Chinese mourn in white, and on the death of a near relative every article of dress, from the cord which ties up their queue, down to the shoes, must be of that color. Less intense affliction is indicated simply by caps and girdles of white linen, and a very moderate degree of grief by shoes and queue cords of blue. Among all civilized modern nations there is a great similarity in mourning costumes, and black is universally considered the proper color to be worn, although in the fashions for ladies' dresses modern refinement has gone so far as to symbolize the gradual change from the depth of affliction to a normal state of cheerfulness by a gradual return from black to the gay colors, through the intermediate hues of purple and violet, which are recognized as second mourning. The material for a mourning dress is prescribed by fashion, being for ladies generall crape.

J. W. BOATMAN, Hamilton, Ohio, writes as follows:—"I have read with great pleasure, your answers to correspondents, which alone are worth many times the subscription price of your valuable paper, and seeing you are always willing to advise soldiers, I would be pleased to have you answer the following: In the year 1866, wishing to go West, I had a friend pick out a homestead, on which I paid three dollars, which amount he said would secure it till I could go and enter it. Unfortunately, I did not get time to go, and the claim was taken up by another, and the money out. Now, I want to know if I am debarred from taking a homestead under the new soldiers' homestead law. Also, could a soldier take a homestead, deduct the time he served in the army and pay the proportion due on the balance in money?"—To your last question we answer no. But if the new bill passes, the time you served in the army will be deducted from the five year's occupancy required by the homestead law. In answer to your first question we will state that every person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his intention to become such, is entitled to one homestead privilege, and *only* one. After taking a homestead and allowing it to pass out of his possession in any way, he can not take another. Therefore, if the homestead you refer to was actually taken at the United States Land Office, *in your name*, you have no right to another. But we doubt if this was the case, because the three dollars would not pay the Land Office fees. You had better inquire about this matter of the friend to whom you gave the money.

Captain A. GRAY, Sheffield, Vermont.—Thanks for your compliment to the BLADE. We send you by mail a copy of our Daily edition containing the advertisements of, some of our produce dealers, with either of whom you can correspond in regard to purchasing corn.

S. F. SANBORN, Rock River, Wis.—No, ROBERT BONNER has not bought a horse for one hundred thousand dollars, or any other sum, that can beat Dexter. Dexter's time has never been beaten. The French term, *Champs Elysees*, is pronounced *Shons E-le-zees*—the first word rhymes with *lawns*; in the second the e's are long, and the accent is on the second syllable. It means Elysian fields.

JAMES E. HALL, Clinton, Iowa, makes the following sharp points concerning the soldiers' homestead law:

"Will you be kind enough to answer these few questions, if you will I will try and not trouble you with any more.

First. How is a soldier to homestead land without a cent of money? Second. How can he sell his scrip to an actual settler, when that settler can take a homestead himself? It would be folly to pay for a thing that you could get for nothing, or the same as the soldier. Third. Wherein has Congress benefitted the soldier more than any other man?

I would gladly accept of a homestead if I was able to do so. But I could not work the land myself, neither could I hire it worked. So what good does the soldiers' homestead law do me?

I bear two honorable scars received in the late war; also two honorable discharges—one from the army and the other from the navy. With my health ruined for life, all for one hundred dollars and my monthly pay."

The present homestead law is of no advantage whatever to soldiers in the situation of our correspondent, and there are many such, and every one of them is a living, unanswerable argument in favor of the BLADE'S platform in regard to soldiers' homesteads, which is this:

Give every soldier who served not less than ninety days in the army or navy, and was honorably discharged, one hundred and sixty acres of Government land wherever he may select it. Deduct from the five year's occupancy required by the homestead law, the time the soldier served in the army or navy.

If he cannot go on the land himself, or does not want to do so, let him hire some one to go in his stead, or sell his claim to an actual settler, who can fulfill the required conditions. As he will get double the quantity of (railroad) land that a citizen can take, and as his time of service in the army will be counted in, he will have no difficulty in making a satisfactory arrangement for the improvement of his claim, the required time, which in many cases would be short.

In case of the death of a soldier, give the land to his widow, or to his children; or if he has neither widow nor children, to his father or mother, on the same terms named above.

And we would charge the soldier no Land Office fees.

We believe that a law embodying these provisions would be generally acceptable to the soldiers, would secure the occupancy and settlement of the public lands and prevent speculation. And so believing we propose to fight it out on this line if it takes the balance of our natural life. If our soldier friends would help us in this work let them flood their Senators and Representatives in Congress with letters on the subject. The letter of Mr. HALL, above given, is a good model, with such changes as particular cases may suggest. We say to our soldier friends write, *write*, WRITE, and KEEP WRITING, to your Senators and Representatives until you get what you are so justly entitled to.

LEROY, Birmingham, Iowa.—No, you do not need to pay the postage on letters or anything sent through the mails to a United States Senator or Congressman. They are entitled to receive, as well as send, all their mail matter free.

A SUBSCRIBER, Newburgh, Ind.—Put your Pension claim in the hands of T. W. TALLMADGE, Columbus, Ohio, and it will be faithfully attended to.

Mrs. M. A., Burbank, Ohio.—Write again to T. S. ARTHUR & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa., enclosing the price of the missing number of their Home Magazine, and no doubt it will be sent you. Perhaps they did not receive your first letter.

A PRAIRIE FARMER, Woodhull, Ill., says that he has a farm of seventy acres, well improved, and asks if we would advise him to sell or rent this farm and go west and take a homestead. He served three years in the army. Is comfortably situated where he is, and would not think of going west but for his children for whom he is anxious to secure homes, and he can not hope to do that where he is.—Under these circumstances we think he would do better to *sell* his farm and go go west; but we would not advise him to rent it unless he has money enough besides to give him a good start and fix him up comfortably in his new home. And even then he could use the money his present farm would bring to good advantage in the west. This correspondent and hundreds of others, who have written us about the west, will find the letters by one of the editors of the BLADE, to be published in its columns during the summer and fall, of very great interest and value. As stated heretofore the writer will make an extended tour through the west and north-west for the express purpose of gathering reliable information concerning that region for the benefit of our readers. The result of his observations will be published in a series of letters in the columns of the BLADE.

"RENKCIT," Smithville, Ohio, writes:—"Having been solicited by an insurance agent to take out a policy on my life, and also advised by some of my friends to do so, I write you for information, as my father puts a great deal of confidence in your valuable paper, in fact, says he likes it the best of any he can find. Now, what I would like to know is this: what is your opinion of Life Insurance? And would you advise me to take out a policy on the endowment plan, payable in twenty years, should I be spared to live that time, or in case of my death previous, of course my friends to receive it? My age is 18 years, am at school, and my desire is to become an editor, if possible. And also, what is your opinion of the —— Life Insurance Company o ——. As I would like to get a $5,000 policy, I thought it best to get your advice first. So please pardon me for troubling you, and give me an answer in your correspondent's column, as soon as possible. I have no doubt your answer will be acted upon by a great many others, therefore think it interesting enough for the public."—We have several times recently in these columns expressed in unqualified terms our approval of Life Insurance. We think a young man can make no better investment than to take out a policy in some good, reliable company. The amount of the policy should be governed somewhat by his circumstances and future prospects. Every one knows what amount he can probably pay per year for this purpose. A great many persons who insure for pretty large amounts, divide them into two or more different policies, with the premiums payable at different times, for the reason that it is often easier to pay, say, four hundred dollars a year (or whatever the amount may be) in two or three payments than in one. And if at any time it should become impossible for them to keep up the whole amount, they could have a part of it converted into a paid up policy, and carry the balance along. A great advantage in insuring young is that the premiums are much smaller. And for a young man especially, the endowment plan (that is, the amount of the policy payable to himself at the end of ten, fifteen, twenty or thirty years), is the very best. Or, he could divide the amount into several policies payable to himself at different times. Of course in case of his death the amount would be payable at once to his heirs, or to whomsoever he might designate in the policy. We do not express an opinion as to the comparative standing of different companies. The one you enquire about, while not among the wealthiest, has always been prudently managed, and we think is entirely safe.

R. B. COLLINS, Sandusky, Iowa.—If you will read the editorial letters which will be published in the BLADE during the next six or eight months, you will get about all the information concerning the great west that you could desire. We are going to make that western tour for the benefit of just such men as you.

AURORA, Nevada.—If you will send the specimens of your quartz rock to Prof. R. F. HUMISTON, Cleveland, Ohio, he will give you a reliable analysis of them. We can not tell you what the charge will be.

R. H. G., Castleton, Ill., writes:—"Will you answer through your columns the following questions which have been under discussion in our little town: 1st. What rank did General SCOTT hold at the time of his death and when conferred? 2d. Did General GRANT hold the same rank or a higher one, and did he loose it when he became President? 3d. What is General SHERMAN'S rank? And is not General PHIL. SHERIDAN Lieut. General? By answering these questions through your valuable paper you will confer a favor upon your readers in this section."—In 1855 General SCOTT was made Lieutenant General of the Army of the United States, with the provision that the title should cease at his death. In 1865 the grade was revived and conferred upon Gen. GRANT. In 1866 the grade of General was created and GRANT was promoted to that position which he held until his election to the Presidency. SHERMAN meantime being Lieut. General. When GRANT became President, SHERMAN was made General and SHERIDAN Lieutenant General, which positions they still hold.

P. HAINSWORTH, Cawker City, Kansas, asks:—"Please inform me through your answers to correspondents, which of the two rivers, the Mississippi or the Missouri, drains the most territory. Which is the longest from their confluence up. And, is it laid down by any geographers that the Missouri is the main stream? Another question: How are pine lands that are worthless for agricultural purposes to be obtained in a district where the land is not in market—say, for instance, in the Rocky Mountains?"—The Missouri River from its source to its junction with the Mississippi is 3,096 miles long. The Mississippi from its source to the Gulf of Mexico is 2,986 miles long, being 110 miles shorter than the Missouri. The Mississippi with its tributaries—not counting the Missouri as one of these—drains a much larger scope of territory than the Missouri and its tributaries. We do not know of any geography that calls the Missouri the main stream, although it would have been perhaps just as correct originally to have called the entire river from the Rocky Mountains to the Gulf by one name, and had the Mississippi empty into it. And then what a tremendous big river—6,082 miles long!—it would have given us to boast about to the rest of mankind.—The only way for you to get the pine lands you speak of is to go and pre-empt them and wait till they are in market.

JOHN F. SHAW, Wapello, Ill.—You can not get another discharge in place of the one you lost; and it would be of no use to you in taking a homestead if you had it.

J. C., Canton, Pa.—You would be required to live on the homestead yourself, but as you are not physically able to make the improvements, there is nothing to prevent you from hiring a man or a family to go with you and do the necessary work. With the amount of capital you could command ($3,500) you ought to do well on a homestead. As to the best location we can only refer you to the editoral letters which will be commenced in the BLADE in a month or two and continue during the greater part of the year.

DAVID SNOW, Sag Crossing, Ill.—We can at present only give you the same answer we have given to several other correspondents above; viz: that we are going west personally to get just the information you want, and will give it in the columns of the BLADE.

HARBY, Spring Book, Wisconsin, asks:—"What is the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine? I have a remote idea, but still if called upon to explain it I could not do it?"—The Monroe doctrine is clearly defined in the following extracts from President MONROE'S annual message of Dec. 2nd, 1823: "The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on the other side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amiable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintain it, and whose independence we have on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowedged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."—The above is, in brief, the Monroe doctrine, and it has been approved of by the prominent statesmen of the country from the time of its proclamation to the present.

J. BROWN, Ironton, Wis.—You can get BRET HARTE'S poem's of LEE & SHEPARD, Boston.

J. C. M., Jeffersonville, Ohio.—We don't know of *anybody* that can furnish you a good time keeper for $5 35.

A CONSTANT READER, Fort Union, New Mexico.—We believe the man to be a humbug and swindler.

JIM JIMSON, Elk City, Kansas.—You can not take a homestead on the Osage Reservation lands. You can only hold your claim by paying $1 25 per acre for it.

HOMELESS, Troy, Ill.—We must refer you with hundreds of others who are writing us on the subject of locations in the west, to our editorial letters on the subject, which will be commenced in the BLADE early in May.

GEO. W. STILES.—You have failed to give us your Post Office or State.

READER, Piedmont, West Va., writes.—Some of your subscribers want to know what kind of a paper the *Boston Investigator* is, and if you club with it.—It is an infidel paper. We do not club with it.

J. R. L., Homer, Ohio, writes as follows:—"Will you, in your answers to correspondents, inform me if there is any provision made by the State, or United States, by which I could be assisted, by transportation or otherwise, (as I have not the means), to recover the remains of my son, who was slain near Lovejoy, 30 miles south of Atlanta, Ga. I was captured at the same time and under a rebel guard was permitted, with my own hands, to bury my son. No one knows where I laid him but the rebel who was my guard, whose face I have never seen since. You will understand by this that it will be necessary for me to go in person, as it is impossible for me to direct any one to the isolated spot where I laid him. I desire to recover his remains from rebel soil and lay them beside his brother and sister here in Ohio." There is no provision by either the State or National government whereby your expenses could be paid or transportation furnished. But we think you might, with the assistance of friends, or perhaps that of the Grand Army of the Republic, procure free passes by Railroad for yourself, and transportation for the body of your son. See if you cannot get some influential Railroad man in your vicinity to interest himself in procurring you the necessary passes.

S. W. R., Middleburg, Mo.—We do not know whether the man is responsible or not. Your neighbor should have had the books sent by Express C. O. D.

A. S., Grand Radide.—We answered that question about nails two or three weeks ago.

J. K., Altona, Ill.—The law allowing soldiers 160 acre homesteads on government lands within the limits of land grant Railroads *does not* expire June 1, 1871, nor any other time unless repealed by Congress.

FONTANA, Kansas.—The fare from Chicago to San Francisco, by Railroad is $120, first-class, and $90 second class. From San Francisco to Puget Sound will cost from $15 to $25 more. The great and increasing interest manifested in the Puget Sound region by the certainty of the early completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has induced us to secure several reliable correspondents in that region, several of whose letters we have already published, and who will give you in the columns of the BLADE just the information in regard to the climate, soil, timber, productions, &c., &c., that you desire.

91ST ILL. VOLS., West Point, Mo.—All your questions were answered in last week's BLADE. You can not hire a substitute to improve your homestead, but must go on it yourself and make it your home. The new soldiers' homestead bill is published in full in another column. It is now before the Senate and we think will pass.

J. A. M. Pleasant Hill, Ind.—The figures in our club list apply to *all* subscribers alike. There is no variation from them in *any* case. The rates are very low. Your other question is a difficult one, still we think it can be solved. But as our correspondents' department is very much crowded, and as its solution would be of no *practical* advantage to any one, we lay it aside for the present to give time and room to matters of living interest. We shall try and take it up at some future time.

SYRIAC.—The poster has been sent you. The old "Columbian Orator" has been out of print these many years, and we do not know where you can get it unless of some dealer in old books, or possibly from some private library. It was a favorite among "the boys" in our school days, but we have not seen a copy of it for a long time.

R. P.—Your story has some good points, and a number of weak ones, the latter indicative of inexperience in story writing and lack of observation, or study, of life. Practice, study, and close observation of the way real people do things, will enable you to overcome these defects and write acceptably. But *never* send another contribution to *any* editor written on both sides of the paper.

SUBSCRIBER, Grant's Hill, Mo., asks:—"Does the excess of $100 in a note require an additional stamp; for example, $225 dollars, would the $25 require any stamp?"—Yes, any excess over an even hundred dollars requires a stamp just the same as if it was a full hundred.

The same correspondent also asks: "By what authority, and for what purpose, and at what time, was the change of reckoning time made from what is known as Old Style to New Style?"—Under the Roman Calendar or Julian year as it was termed, an error of considerable importance prevailed, which had long attracted the attention of astronomers. The computation of the length of the year had given it an excess of nearly eleven minutes. At last Pope Gregory XIII., in 1582, undertook the further reformation of the Roman calendar, and published a new one, in which ten days were deducted from the year 1582, by calling what would have been the 5th of October, the 15th of October, 1582. This alteration created what is called the *New Style*. When dates are given according to the unreformed Roman calendar, they are said to be *Old Style*, and the reformed calendar took the name of Gregorian from that of its promulgator. Roman Catholic countries, as a matter of course, conformed to the Papal decree, and adopted the New Style at the period indicated, namely, on the 5th of October, 1582. But England, partly through prejudice and partly from the form of custom, delayed its acceptance until September, 1752, when by act of Parliament the 3d day of the month was called the 14th, eleven days being omitted at that time, as the surplus minutes had then amounted to eleven days. The change was made at the same time in this country

HANCOCK, West Va.—We do not know the party you inquire about.

C. BELL, Gilead, Ind.—You are not entitled to any additional bounty because you received the installments of veteran bounty due you at the time of your discharge. You are, of course, entitled to the benefit of the homestead law the same as other soldiers.

WM. CONYBEAR, Oak Hill.—The additional bounty law expired by limitation Jan. 13th, 1871, and having received the $100 original, and not having applied for the additional bounty in time, you are not now entitled to anything more.

DANIEL WOMPOLE., Wautoma, Wis., writes:—"I enlisted in 1861, and was in the service nine months, and was discharged for sickness contracted while in the army. I never got the $100 that was promised to me when I enlisted. If there can be any thing done for me I would like to know it."—If you enlisted prior to July 22d, 1861, you are entitled to one hundred dollars under the decision of the Supreme Court. If you enlisted after that date you are not entitled to anything, as you did not serve two years, and was not discharged for wounds or injuries received in line of duty.

P. M., Mishawaka, Ind., writes:—"In May, 1861, my brother enlisted for three years. On April 25th, 1864, he was killed on the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, by the overturning of the car upon which he was riding with the rest of the company to which he belonged. He never was married. Father and mother both dead. Two brothers and one sister here and three brothers in Ireland. None of us got one cent. Please tell me what amount of pay or bounty if any, would be coming to us, and how should we proceed to get it."—Brothers and sisters resident in the United States are entitled to the bounty due at the death of a soldier. Brothers and sisters collectively are entitled to the back pay due at the time of death, share and share alike. The amount or bounty and pay due can not be ascertained until a proper application is made by all the heirs and the claim finally settled. T. W. TALLMADGE, Columbus, Ohio, will attend to the business for you.

A number of letters are left over to be answered next week.

TO DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.—HOW I more than doubled my practice in less than a year, and in the most honorable manner. Address H. P. HAROLD, M. D., Station F., New York. mar16-w2t-132

$1,000 reward is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medal Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of "Liver Complaint" or "Billiousness," Constipation of the Bowels, Bronchial Throat and Lung diseases, severe Coughs, and as a blood purifier for the cure of Scrofulous diseases, Boils, Eruptions, Tumors, Pimples, Blotches and Rashes appearing upon the face. Sold by druggists.

See advertisement of Dr. BUTTS' Dispensary, headed, Book for the Million—MARRIAGE GUIDE—in another column. It should be read by all.

....HAZARD & CASEWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best oct27w1y

....THE BEST TONIC.—Casewell & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphated Elixer of Calisaya. oct27w1y

DR. RANSOM'S HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU.—Doctor, I have a terrible cough, and my children are all down sick with coughs, sore throats and colds. What shall we do? Take "Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, or Honey Syrup," and apply "Dr. Track's Magnetic Ointment" to the throat and chest, warm. These are excellent family medicines. Full directions are on the bottles. You can get both medicines at any drug store for sixty cents.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA? THE QUESTION SETTLED.—Two young medical students were disputing the other day at the house of a mutual friend, as to the nature of dyspepsia. One said the primary cause was a diseased liver; the other insisted that the disease originated in the epigastrium. "I can tell you what dyspepsia is, for I've been there," observed the host laughingly. "Well," said one of the young medicos, "let's have your opinion." "Dyspepsia," said he, "is a complaint that you *can't relieve*, and that PLANTATION BITTERS *cures in six weeks*."—The person who made this remark resides at 198 Greenwich avenue, and his name is Martin W. Myers.

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MEDIKONES—A BOOK (*SENT FREE*) containing a newly discovered Cure for many diseases without using medicines, of interest to all. Address Drs. WELLS & STELL, No. 37, West 31st Street, New York City. jan5w91-36t.

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Address the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bullfinch St., Boston, or Dr. W. H. Parker, who is the Business Agent and Medical Assistant of the author.

N. B.—The author of the above named books, or Dr. Parker, may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill, secrecy and experience. dec15w6mos 65

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given, that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next in this country and in Europe, for subscription to the National Loan under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:

First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First—Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. Bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country, and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second—Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of Bonds.

Third—Subscriptions for equal amounts of Bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of Bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth—Subscriptions for any five per cent. Bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new Bonds are delivered, and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States, known as Five-twenty Bonds, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of Five-twenty Bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States, the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or at the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburgh, Penn.

The following banking houses are also authorized to act as agents in receiving subscriptions in the United States, viz:

Austin Baldwin & Co.	Kountze Brothers.
Baker & Kitchen.	Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.
A. Belmont & Co.	Maitland, Phelps & Co.
Blake Brothers & Co.	Marx & Co.
Brown Brothers & Co.	Morton, Bliss & Co.
Budge, Schiff & Co.	P. M. Myers & Co.
Cecil, Stout & Thayer.	George Opdyke & Co.
John J. Cisco & Son.	E. D. Randolph & Co.
Clark, Dodge & Co.	Read, Lee & Content.
Henry Clews & Co.	Security Bank.
Jay Cooke & Co.	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Thomas Denny & Co.	Sontter & Co.
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	Edward Sweet & Co.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	Moses Taylor & Co.
Fisk & Hatch.	Trevor & Colgate.
Frank & Gans.	Turner Brothers.
Gibson, Casanova & Co.	Union Trust Company.
Glendinning, Davis & Amory.	Van Schaick & Co.
Hatch & Foote.	Vermilye & Co.
W. T. Hatch & Son.	L. Von Hoffman & Co.
Edward Haight.	Wells, Farco & Co.
H. A. Heiser's Sons.	Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Howes & Macy.	Balizer & Taaks.
Lord, Hamilton & Co.	Fielding & Bailey.
James G. King's Sons.	

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

marc6 d13t&wlt

The Markets,

TOLEDO PRODUCE MARKETS.

TUESDAY MORNING, March 14, 1871.

Flour—The market for this article has ruled dull for a week past, hardly sufficient changing hands to establish quotations. Prices of low grades are nominally 25c lower, with no quotable change in prices of the higher grades. At this writing there is nothing doing beyond supplying the wants of the local retail trade. We quote: Fine $3 50@4 00; Superfine $4 25@4 50; Extra $5@5 25; XX and Fancy $6 25@7 00.

Wheat—The movement in this grain begins to show a falling off, doubtless owing to the bad condition of the roads, preventing farmers from getting their grain to shipping points. However, the arrivals since the beginning of the year show a handsome increase, amounting in the aggregate to 364,500 bu., which is in excess of the receipts during the corresponding period in 1870 of more than 100,000 bushels. For a week past Amber Michigan Wheat has ruled fairly active, principally at lower prices. On Thursday a decline of 1c took place; on the following day the quotation was 1½c lower; on Thursday it advanced to 142c then declined to 140c and yesterday closed at 142c quiet and steady. In these remarks we have briefly given a history of the market for all grades of Wheat. Yesterday prices were higher, and the market thought quiet was firm. We quote various grades as follows: Amber 142c spot and 143c buyer's option all the month. No. 1 White Michigan 155c; White Michigan, regular, 140c; No. 1 Red 144½c; No. 2 Red 141½@141¾c, the latter the asking price at the close of the market.

Corn—The deliveries of this grain are steadily increasing and while already considerably above those for the same time in 1870, promise to be much greater before navigation is fully open. The receipts the past week were 80,000 bushels and those since January 1st aggregate nearly three-quarters of a million bushels. With the exception one day the market for this grain has ruled moderately active since our last issue, and is now higher in price—although the advance is only a trifle. There is a good demand for spot grain, ane but little for speculative purposes. The prices at the close yesterday were the outside for the week: High-mixed 62c; Low-mixed 61c; No Grade 60c; Yellow 63¼c; Michigan 61¼c.

Oats—Market closed yesterday a shade higher at 57¾c for No. 1 Wabash; 57c for D. & M.; 55¾c for No. 2, and 55c for Michigan.

Rye—Inactive; there have been small sales of No. 2 at 95c, but at present quotations are nominal.

Clover Seed—There has been a good demand for this Seed and latterly the price has advanced 25c, the quotation being $6 90, and there is considerable firmness in the market, with a slight upward tendency.

Timothy Seed—An advance of 10c has taken place during the week and the market is firm with an upward tendency. Yesterday the demand was more active, and had the seed been offered, a higher price would have been paid. There were small sales yesterday at $6 10.

Flax Seed—In fair demand and very little offering. We quote $2 as the price.

St. Louis Market.

March 13, 1871.

Cotton dull at 13¾c. Flour is quiet and weak; superfine and western at $5 85@5 85; extra do at $6 10; XX $6 25@6 50. Wheat dull and lower; soft Iowa spring 135@137c; No 2 red winter 155c and at the closing 150c was bid. Corn steady; No 2 mixed, in elevator, 51c; white, in sacks, 58@60c. Oats stronger; No 2 mixed 51c; in sacks 53@57c. Barley firm; No 2 spring 90c; choice Iowa 110c. Rye better at 92½@95c. Whiskey steady at 88c. Pork nominally $21; seller April $20¾. Bulk Meats—loose, clear sides, 10½c. Bacon nominal; no sales. Lard nominal.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Hogs range at 6@7c. Cattle **unchanged.**

Cleveland Market.

March 13, 1871.

Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher